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The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. NUMBER 290.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of Advertising in the Daily Press and Tribune, viz:
One Square, (8 lines nonpar. measure,) first insertion ..... $ 50
" each subsequent one 25
" one week, (7 times) 2 50
" two weeks, (14 times) 4 00
" one month, (30 times) 7 50
" two months, (60 times) 12 50
" six months, (180 times) 20 00
" one year 30 00
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$ 1 00 per Square, each week, for first month.
75 " " " for each subsequent month.
3 00 " " " for one year.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Cook County, June Term, 1859. Nancy Block vs. Samuel Block.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Block, defendant named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Samuel Block that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the first day of June, A. D. 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1859, as by law required.

Now, unless you the said Samuel Block, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of July, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
LAMB, SCOTT & WILSON, Complt'r Sol'rs. jel-14

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee, on the twenty-first day of March A. D. 1857, by Samuel Dale and Charles H. Whittlesey, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County, State of Illinois, in Book of Deeds, page one hundred and six, page five hundred and fifty-four, conveying for reasons of default in the payment of two promissory notes mentioned in and secured by said Deed of Trust, according to the tenor and effect thereof, on account of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of direction of said trust deed contained, shall on the premises hereinafter described sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday the fifth day of May A. D. 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook and State of Illinois, all the real estate mentioned in the fifth clause of said Deed of Trust, and described as follows, to wit:—Lot number eight (8), in Block number two (2), in Wm. H. Gilman's Addition to the Town of Belvidere, in said County of Boone, and recorded in the Recorder of said County. The said mortgage contains a power of sale on default in the payment of the said note therein mentioned, and was duly acknowledged, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said County of Boone in Book K of Mortgages, at page 387, and was filed for record on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1857. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money and interest thereon secured to be paid by said mortgage, and the sum of $607.38, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 4th day of December, A. D. 1857, being now due and unpaid upon the said note and mortgage.

Notice is, therefor, hereby given that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the provisions of said mortgage, will, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises above described, and also the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated May 28th, 1859. RICE FAY, Mortgagee.
FULLER & WOOD, Attorneys. my28-w6t

Commission Merchants.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WESTERN AGENTS for the sale of Chases & Fay's well known Flour Sacks.
MALL HOUSE will find them a prime article.
GRAIN BAGS—Two and two and a half bushels, of various qualities.
SHIPPERS and Commission Merchants furnished with GOOD Grain Bags at a low price.
☞ Orders promptly executed on hand.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
my25-y 216 & 218 South Water Street.

FISH & LESTER,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, No. 3 Pomroy's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo. Refer to J. H. Dunham, and Reynolds, Ey & Co. Chicago, and A. J. Easterbrooks, Buffalo. jy30

CLEVELAND & ASPELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 74....State Street....No. 74
Prompt personal attention given to the Sale of all kinds of Country Produce.
J. H. CLEVELAND. C. J. ASPELL.

BROWN & BARBER,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING
Merchants,
And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops.
Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs) Chicago, Illinois.
HIRAM BROWN. FRANCIS E. BARBER.

CULVER & TAYLOR,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—AGENTS FOR—
MICHIGAN HARDWOOD LUMBER MILLS.
We can furnish on the shortest notice all kinds of Hard Wood and White Wood Lumber on bills of lumber each prom. Office No. 241 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
my7-1m-3267

MURRY NELSON,
Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant,
Agent for the 3d South Water street.
Will guarantee cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Owners or New York, or to arrive at New York, reserving the privilege of selling in either market the one commission.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
71 - - South Water Street, - - 71
CHICAGO, ILL.
☞ Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder. ap9-ly673-1y

EDWARD SACKET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
202 Lake and 247 South Water Street.
Advances made on consignments. Will give his exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Stock, &c.
Refers to Butler as Ely, Cashier Ocean Bank, New York; R. F. Carver, Cashier Marine Bank, Chicago; H. Hanard, Cashier F. F. Tolger & Co., New Orleans. fe6 c158

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Cement, Plaster, Land Plaster, Hair, &c. &c. No. 228 and 230 South Water st. mh25-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
153 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.
mh23 '59

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE
Cash Advances on Grain
For shipment, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York, on the most favorable terms.
UNDERWOOD & CO.,
my5 d77 153 S. Water street.

J. D. SINCLAIR & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Marine Intelligence and Shipping Business of all kinds promptly Reported and Collected. No. 243, corner Franklin and South Water streets, Taylor's Block, Office No. 2, Chicago, Illinois. mh21-6m-3167

GEORGE R. ECKLEY,
(Formerly ECKLEY, Moses & Co.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Having purchased the interest of my partners in the firm of Eckley, Moses & Co., I will continue the Produce Commission business on the above style. Office No. 7 Pomroy's building, corner of Clark and Water streets.
jan9-1y GEORGE R. ECKLEY.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
B. F. CULVER. 216 South Water Street. C. E. CULVER.
(mh 16'59)

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 216½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street, (over the Exchange) and dealers in the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce on Commission.
Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Market Bank; Jas. Cook & Co.
E. A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.
Jan10 '59-1y

HIRAM WHEELER,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Clark and South Water sts.,
WHEELER'S PROPRIETARY, (Up Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. jy4-6m

LEES & WALLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WALLER & LEES, 30 Beaver Street, New York City
Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. WALLER, Chicago.
JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap15 ly

H. M. THOMPSON,
LATE OF WILLIAMS & THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 89 South Water street, Chicago.
my22 y 6481

D. KREIGH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.
D. KREIGH. my12 1y30 E. D. TAYLOR.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, at
No. 189 South Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. mch31 ly339

J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomroy's Building, Chicago.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
REFERENCES.—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Meeker, Esq., Joliet; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Peoria; Hon. Norman L. Lovell; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Hempstead, Chicago. my25-1y

WYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
UNDERWOOD & CO., Chicago,
my5 ly Agents for the North-West.

LELAND & MIXER,
PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
294 South Water St., Chicago,
Offer for sale
[table: Extra Clear Pork, 75 bbls; Prime Pork, 75 bbls; Mess Pork, 150 bbls; Extra Lard, 100 bbls; Prime Lard, 100 bbls; Lard Oil, 50 bbls; Lard Stearine, 50 bbls]
In addition to the above, we have constantly on hand a large assortment of Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Dried Beef, Sausages, Tallow, &c., &c., which we offer at the lowest market rates. Orders solicited and promptly filled. jy28-1y

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

A PANIC IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Under the advices telegraphed by the *Africa* yesterday, as well as depressing news from New York, Oswego and Buffalo, a panic took place among the holders of wheat, and the market declined 7 to 8c. per bushel.—Standard spring touching $1.00. Upwards of 50,000 bushels changed hands.

REVOLUTION IN PARMA.

The news by the steamer Africa, which we print in another column, points to a successful revolution in the Duchy of Parma, aided and supported by the provisional government of Tuscany. The infant Duke of Parma and the new King of Naples are the only surviving representatives of the House of Bourbon among the sovereigns of Europe. The reigning Duchess of Parma, (mother of the Duke), is a French Princess, daughter of the late Duke of Berry.

VALTELLINA.

Valtellina, or the Valtelline district, in which, as stated by the Arago's news, insurrectionary movements have taken place, is a mountainous province or "delegation," of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, lying east of Lake Como and south of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. It is designated on the American maps as Sondrio. It belongs naturally to the Grisons, of which it was a dependency until the year 1797, when it presented itself for admission to the Cisalpine Republic lately created by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Grisons claimed its allegiance to themselves, but Napoleon adjudged all disputed territories to be independent and incorporated Valtellina in the new Republic. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna allotted this territory to Austria instead of remanding it to Switzerland, and it became a part of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Its area is 1,258 square miles; population about 100,000. Its chief town, Sondrio, contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

THE LATE FROST.

By our exchanges we are enabled to reach the boundaries of the district of country touched by the sharp frost of Saturday night last. Beyond the parallel of Utica on the East, Lexington, Ky., on the South, the damage seems to be slight. As far as heard from Westward, the crops are more or less injured; but we have few or no reports from the North, above Madison, Wis., by which we can judge of the destruction in that direction. Probably, however, as all vegetation above this latitude is but little advanced, the damage is small. The most productive part of the Continent is that upon which the blight has fallen —with what consequences, cannot now be told. In Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and New York, the effects of the freeze are much more serious than Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, else the reports are exaggerated. We do not apprehend, however, that in any locality the damage to the wheat and corn is irreparable. Wherever on low ground a piece of wheat was just in bloom, it has been badly used up; and throughout the whole extent of country from which we have any intelligence, the growing corn has suffered more or less—nowhere severely enough, as we now believe, to make replanting necessary. But for all this, the loss is immense—so great that it can be computed by tens of millions!

☞ The Chicago *Herald*, good "*Democratic*" authority, says that when Douglas gets Sheahan out of the *Times*, which he is anxious to effect, he will replace him with Lanphier of the Springfield *Register*, or Brooks of the Quincy *Herald*, either of whom it thinks would be quite an improvement on the present occupant in point of brains or morals. We don't know about that last. The Douglas editor is infamous enough, heaven knows, but we think the other fellows are greater liars and dirtier dogs by considerable. As to the "brains" there is not much room for preference, because if their privilege to falsify, defame and blackguard were taken away, neither of them would rank much above chattering idiots.

KOSSUTH ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

Vehement Denunciation of the Treaties of 1815.

On the 20th day of May, a few days prior to his proposed departure for Genoa, Governor Kossuth made a very powerful speech, which was listened to by a large audience, at the London Tavern. He urged the neutrality of England as the only position consistent with her honor and safety in the present crisis; pointed out the leaning of the Ministry to the side of Austria; and argued strongly the necessity of Parliament and public opinion holding the Government to a strict observance of existing declared neutrality. Concerning the treaties of 1815, he held the following language:

"I never assume to the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is the more important to have the mists of prejudices cleared away in this regard, as I can admit of no doubt that should it happen (which God forfend) that England were to depart from the principles of neutrality it would be done in favor of Austria, it would be done on the ground and under the pretext of the inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is useful to remember, my lord, that the sovereigns who, on pretence of asserting the liberties of Europe, enticed the nations to shed their blood in streams for nearly a quarter of a century, and to waste away the prosperity of generations for the preservation of dynasties, at last requited their subjects for all that at Congress of Vienna, by soiling and bartering them like cattle, and by treating Europe like an individual farm. (Hear, hear.) There it is that Lombardy, thus it is that Venice, the Fairy City, robbed of its glorious independence of thirteen hundred years standing, were tossed over like a cricket ball into the grasp of the House of Austria. (Hear, hear.) These last forty-four years of Italian life, with their groaning and their never-recurring commotions, conspiracies, revolts, revolutions, with their scaffolds soaked in the blood of patriots, with their horrors of Spielberg and Mantua, and with the chafing anger with which the words, "Out with the Austrians!" tremble on the lips of every Italian —these forty-four years are recorded in history as a standing protest against those impious treaties. The rebellion protested loudly enough against the impact of the robbers. (Cheers.) Yet, forsooth, we are still told that the treaties of 1815 are inviolable. Why, I have heard it repeated at this England rang with a merry peal when the stern, inward-judge, Conscience, led the hand of Castlereagh to subscribe; and I see in 1859 he (there) is the same England plunging into the incalculable calamities of a great war for no better purpose than to uphold the accursed work of the Castlereaghs, and not, no better motive than to keep the accursed house of Austria safe!" (Loud cheers.) Inviolable treaties, indeed! Why, my lord, the forty-four years that have since passed have eribbled those treaties like a sieve. The Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have vanished, and the Bonapartes whom they proscribed, are restored. (Hear, hear.) Two changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of States into a confederated State, and the independence of Belgium, have been accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for the rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which those treaties have passed is this, that every poor plant of Freedom which they spared has been uprooted by the unsparing hand of despotism. From the Republic of Cracow, poor remnant of Poland, swallowed by Austria, down to the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to Germany, but reduced to such a condition that in the native land of Gutenberg not one square inch of soil is left on which a free press would—everything that was not of evil in those inviolable treaties has been trampled down to the profit of despotism, of concordats, of jesuitism, and of benighting darkness. All these violations of the inviolable treaties were accomplished without England once shaking her mighty trident to forbid it; and shall it be recorded in history, that when the object is to drive Austria from Italy, when the natural logic of this undertaking might present my native land with a chance of that deliverance to which England bade God-speed with a mighty outcry of sympathy, voting like a thunder from John O'Groat's to the Land's End—that deliverance for which prayers have ascended and are ascending still to the Father of mankind from millions of British hearts—shall it be recorded in history that at such a time, and under such circumstances, England plunged into the horrors of war—nay, that she took upon herself to make this war long and universal, for the mere purpose of upholding the inviolability of those rotten treaties, those lying, man worn contracts, in favor of despotic, priest-ridden, bankrupt Austria, good for nothing on earth except to spread darkness and to perpetuate servitude

SPECULATING IN RAILROAD TICKETS.

The Yankees are certainly great speculators, and are never lost for an opportunity to raise the wind. We hear of a new spec, which puts the trading in the Jenny Lind tickets completely in the shade.

It is well known that the present rates of railroad fares are unprecedentedly low; of course no one expects them to remain so for a lengthened period. The object in bringing them down to these rates is to force some of the contestants to back down; and that some road, must give in there can be no doubt, and that at an early day, for not any of the companies can for a long time maintain so ruinous a warfare. Perceiving all this, and fully aware, too, that a ticket once bought is good till it is used, the Yankee speculators have been pouring into the city to buy tickets at wholesale, to retail again at premiums, when the rates shall have come up. The Railroads, of course, do not wish to sell tickets to be used at a future time, at these ruinous rates and to that end, when they perceived the drift of things, instructed agents to sell only one ticket to an individual. The cute speculators evaded this by popping in and out all day, and even hiring others to buy tickets for them. On Wednesday the order was dispatched all over "the seat of war," to sell no tickets at all at the ticket offices, and that the passengers must buy their tickets at the depot. This accomplished but little, for the speculator was not thus to be foiled. At the depot the speculators got ahead of the Railroaders again. One fellow put on a different hat, and so changed his dress that he was not known, and got many before he was "bowled out;" another wore false whiskers; others wore green specs, and successfully made up for their parts; thus they could out and come again, and did so yesterday morning to the tune of some twenty tickets, at the Fort Wayne depot. "Spotting" by detectives seems the only way to catch the Yankee ticket buyers, even this may prove like the new ropes to Sampson, of no avail whatever. This game is called "starring," and the Southern road was yesterday *starred* for sixty tickets. One gent, a day or two since, entered the Fort Wayne office and laid down $1,000 asking for tickets for that amount, but he found his "Boss," and did not get his tickets. All manner of means have been resorted to by speculators to raise funds wherewith to buy tickets. One man pawned his coat, another sold his boots, and quite frequently sedate old gentlemen have been suddenly called upon, to loan money on watches to dissolute young gentlemen, who want to make a fortune in the new Pike's Peak. Is not this a pretty game of speculation?

THE CITY.

☞ The Madison street Railroad track is completed to Roby street, which is six blocks above the Bull's Head.

☞ The famous Ravel Troupe commence a series of performances next Monday evening, in this city.

☞ All the Year Round may be found all the year round at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street. They have also the Bon Ton and the Pictorial Knickerbocker.

☞ The upper portion of Clark St. Bridge was being painted yesterday and *therefore* the bridge was swung—as some complain, without cause.

☞ We had our usual weather yesterday, i. e. a fine morning and a heavy shower of rain at night. This seems to have become an established institution, and must be very gratifying to those who believe that variety is charming.

☞ A number of influential Germans published in the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* of Wednesday, a request to Nicholas Kastler, to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Mayor. It has thus far elicited no printed reply from Mr. K.

☞ During the stay of the excursionists from Cincinnati, we are to have a Regatta by the Chicago Model Yacht Club, on the 16th or 17th inst. It is thought that the Vice President of the United States and Senator Crittenden will be among the visitors. "Cead Mille Failthe."

☞ We are glad to learn that the fashion is now for ladies to wear crinoline of smaller circumference. Hoops of a moderate size are graceful, and the ladies say "nice to wear." Architects putting up new buildings and arranging the size of door-ways should make a note of it.

☞ The health of the city was never as good as it is now. Many of our Physicians have nothing to do, and others but very little call for their services. We have heard several talk of going into other pursuits, if the sanitary *status quo* continues. We should be glad to hail the success of the Doctors in *other* avocations.

☞ The celebration of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad takes place on the 15th inst., at Cedar Rapids. A number of Chicagoans have been invited, and a large representation, it is hoped, will go from this point. The road will be an important one to this city; and will besides afford visitors a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with the resources of the great Hawkeye State.

☞ It will be seen by the official proceedings of the meeting at the Tremont House last evening, published in another place, that our leading citizens are taking an active part already in arranging the welcoming of our Cincinnati visitors. Besides the Regatta which is fixed upon, a Picnic on the Lake in the steamer Planet is spoken of. We would recommend, as suitable to the occasion, some Ball and Cricket playing by our Clubs. We have no doubt, from the names of those working in the matter, that the Cincinnatians will receive a splendid welcome.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In this tribunal yesterday, Peter Kehoe was found guilty of the larceny of a coat worth $8. Not sentenced.

The grand jury have found a bill of indictment against Joseph Wells, who, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to larceny of goods under $5 land as the only position consistent with her honor and safety in the present crisis; pointed out the leaning of the Ministry to the side of Austria; and argued strongly the necessity of Parliament and public opinion holding the Government to a strict observance of existing declared neutrality. Concerning the treaties of 1815, he held the following language:

"I never assume to the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is the more important to have the mists of prejudices cleared away in this regard, as I can admit of no doubt that should it happen (which God forfend) that England were to depart from the principles of neutrality it would be done in favor of Austria, it would be done on the ground and under the pretext of the inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is useful to remember, my lord, that the sovereigns who, on pretence of asserting the liberties of Europe, enticed the nations to shed their blood in streams for nearly a quarter of a century, and to waste away the prosperity of generations for the preservation of dynasties, at last requited their subjects for all that at Congress of Vienna, by soiling and bartering them like cattle, and by treating Europe like an individual farm. (Hear, hear.) There it is that Lombardy, thus it is that Venice, the Fairy City, robbed of its glorious independence of thirteen hundred years standing, were tossed over like a cricket ball into the grasp of the House of Austria. (Hear, hear.) These last forty-four years of Italian life, with their groaning and their never-recurring commotions, conspiracies, revolts, revolutions, with their scaffolds soaked in the blood of patriots, with their horrors of Spielberg and Mantua, and with the chafing anger with which the words, "Out with the Austrians!" tremble on the lips of every Italian —these forty-four years are recorded in history as a standing protest against those impious treaties. The rebellion protested loudly enough against the impact of the robbers. (Cheers.) Yet, forsooth, we are still told that the treaties of 1815 are inviolable. Why, I have heard it repeated at this England rang with a merry peal when the stern, inward-judge, Conscience, led the hand of Castlereagh to subscribe; and I see in 1859 he (there) is the same England plunging into the incalculable calamities of a great war for no better purpose than to uphold the accursed work of the Castlereaghs, and not, no better motive than to keep the accursed house of Austria safe!" (Loud cheers.) Inviolable treaties, indeed! Why, my lord, the forty-four years that have since passed have eribbled those treaties like a sieve. The Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have vanished, and the Bonapartes whom they proscribed, are restored. (Hear, hear.) Two changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of States into a confederated State, and the independence of Belgium, have been accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for the rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which those treaties have passed is this, that every poor plant of Freedom which they spared has been uprooted by the unsparing hand of despotism. From the Republic of Cracow, poor remnant of Poland, swallowed by Austria, down to the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to Germany, but reduced to such a condition that in the native land of Gutenberg not one square inch of soil is left on which a free press would—everything that was not of evil in those inviolable treaties has been trampled down to the profit of despotism, of concordats, of jesuitism, and of benighting darkness. All these violations of the inviolable treaties were accomplished without England once shaking her mighty trident to forbid it; and shall it be recorded in history, that when the object is to drive Austria from Italy, when the natural logic of this undertaking might present my native land with a chance of that deliverance to which England bade God-speed with a mighty outcry of sympathy, voting like a thunder from John O'Groat's to the Land's End—that deliverance for which prayers have ascended and are ascending still to the Father of mankind from millions of British hearts—shall it be recorded in history that at such a time, and under such circumstances, England plunged into the horrors of war—nay, that she took upon herself to make this war long and universal, for the mere purpose of upholding the inviolability of those rotten treaties, those lying, man worn contracts, in favor of despotic, priest-ridden, bankrupt Austria, good for nothing on earth except to spread darkness and to perpetuate servitude

CHICAGO MEN AT PIKE'S PEAK.—We publish below a very interesting letter from Mr. J. P. Horton, who was formerly in the employ of the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company at this point. Mr. Horton is a member of the Chicago company of miners, among whom are several men well known to our citizens: including George N. Simmons, formerly conductor on the Michigan Southern Railroad; Mr. A. C. Kent, formerly ticket agent on the same line; David F. Foote, brother of Starr Foote; S. B. Sampson, John F. Green and E. G. Reynolds. Since that time the company have added to their number Rufus Cook, formerly with Parmalee & Co., omnibus proprietors of this city, and George Starr, ex-baggage master of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. The letter needs no comment, it tells its own story plainly, and shows that if there is anything to be made by gold digging, our Chicago representatives are the men to bring it—th-y being all old California miners. We now introduce the letter of Mr. Horton, which is to his wife, and was not written for publication:

DENVER CITY, May 15, 1859.

Having just returned from a prospecting tour in the mountains, I sit down to assure you that I am not scalped by the Indians and am in good health. I will now proceed to give you a few of the details of my adventures thus far. In the first place, there was a company of three Chicago men overtook us on the Plains. Their names are S. B. Sampson, carpenter; John F. Green, a blacksmith; Elihu G. Reynolds, also a carpenter; and after arriving here we consolidated in one company, under the name and style of the Chicago Company. Well, we were not here more than three or four days before we saw plainly that the reports had been greatly exaggerated in regard to the extent of the richness of the mines in the vicinity of Cherry Creek and South Platte Diggings; that is where water could be got for the purpose of washing it out. On our arrival we found a great many disheartened, and preparing to leave for their homes. We met many such on the way who urged us to desist, turn and go home. A great many did so, but you know when I start for a place I go through, if I live to do it. Well, after prospecting a week or so, in the vicinity of the South Platte, Cherry Creek, Vasquis Fork &c., we arrived at the spot to see what we could find in the mountains. Accordingly a part of us packed on mules and started. There were Sampson, myself, and a man by the name of Johnson, and himself we have since taken in our Company in consequence of his experience in the Mountains; he is also an excellent hunter, so there is no danger of starving, as game of all descriptions is to be found in the mountains. We returned the night before last, after a trip of fourteen days, and found nothing of any consequence until the twelfth day out, when we found coarse gold from the size of the head of a pin to a watermelon seed. The biggest piece I penned out weighed twenty-three cents. This dirt proved to be rich, but we were without tools. How extensive it is, or what we can make, we cannot say till after we get to work with proper implements and tools. Provisions are scarce. Suffice it to say, that we lost no time in making our by-laws and taking double claims as we had a right to do, by virtue of being the discoverers of gold in that locality. We do not know how it is going to turn out, but we start back to-morrow for the scene of our labors with all our teams and about six months provisions; the distance is about 26 miles from this place and about 40 from Cherry Creek, we can get our wagons within eight miles of the diggings, and pack our animals the rest of the way, and perhaps we can get all the way with the wagons, by some considerable labor. The diggings are situated on a small stream in the mountains, which, by the way, we have named Chicago Creek, and it empties into a stream known as Vasquis Fork of the South Platte. About half a mile this side of this stream is another of the same size, with five or six beautiful parks scattered in the valleys; it is beautiful for raising bread! As there is no Post Office here, I send this by a person going to the States, to mail it in the nearest Post Office. I hope he will be true to his trust. He is now waiting for it and I must close. Do not believe a word you hear from the tinhorns of discouraged emigrants who are returning and telling that the Indians are killing the whites, and that they are starving to death, &c., for they are now peaceable. The mines are provisions are rather scarce and dear, but we cant starve as long as game is so plenty.

THE CINCINNATI RETURN VISIT.—At a meeting of the citizens of Chicago held at the Tremont House, last evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the guests from Cincinnati, on the 15th inst., his honor Mayor Haines, was called to the chair, and T. W. Ellsworth was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed:

Steam Boat.—G. S. Hubbard, S. L. Baker, P. Conley, F. W. Thayer, A. Harvey.

Finance.—John Drake, T. W. Wadsworth, D. B. Cook.

Reception.—His Honor the Mayor and Common Council, Hon. S. A. Douglas, Dr. Egan, R. S. Wilson, Jas. H. Rees, S. H. Kerfoot, Wm. Bross, C. C. Bonney, Wm. Ogden, Hiram Pitkin, L. Haven, Wm. B. Ogden, A. S. Evans, S. Lind, Geo. Steel, Hon. H. S. Morris, W. B. Johnston, R. J. Fabian, Richards, A. C. Hessing, J. Spink, Geo. Schneider, Dr. Eldridge, Dr. Maxwell, Carlos Haven.

The Chairman of each Committee were requested to prepare and print a programme for the occasion. It was also

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago be requested to tender their carriages to the citizens of Cincinnati on the occasion, and to show them every courtesy in their power.

The members of the Press are to meet at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

T. W. WADSWORTH, Sec'y.

ACCIDENT TO A FARMER.—Quite a serious accident occurred at Wells street bridge about 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Samuel Gould, a farmer, living in Hanover, in this county, was on the south side of the bridge in a wagon with a load of wheat, waiting for the bridge to close, when the team ahead of him backed up against his, breaking the tongue of his wagon, and throwing him out upon his head. He was taken up and carried to the New York House, where he is now lying in a critical situation. He received some some slight bruises about his head, but it is supposed that his neck is injured, as he is entirely paralyzed below the neck. He has his reason perfectly. Mr. Gould is about 60 years old. Two or three of Mr. Gould's near neighbors were fortunately stopping at the New York House, where he has received every attention necessary. His friends telegraphed last evening to Elgin for his family.

☞ The Police court yesterday morning did a poor business. Three cases of $3 "intoxications," and three acquittals on similar charges, were among the business.

Tom Moore, a hackman at Milwaukee depot, disobeyed orders, and threatened to whip officer Macauley, but was arrested, and fined $5.

John Steller was arrested on suspicion of stealing lead pipe from the fouli of Adolf's Bank, on Clark street, which is being raised to grade.—He confessed to stea ing a small piece, but not of value enough to make a larceny case out of, so Justice Akin sentenced him to a fine of $10 and 60 days in Bridewell. The Police are trying to trace where the balance of the pipe has been sold; if they succeed Steller's sentence will be lengthened in proportion to his *shortening* of the pipe.

☞ "To be well shaken before taken," is an old time direction for medicine taking, and it is quite as appropriate for Ambilos passengers, who are usually pretty well shaken up before they are taken to their journey's end. The passengers on Canal street stages are jolted pretty considerably, in consequence of the condition of the planked part of that thoroughfare. Travelers, however, are comforted, when they perceive the rapid progress made in the macadamizing of that street between Washington and Randolph street. Canal street will, a few weeks hence, be changed into one of the pleasantest routes on which to enjoy a drive, in the city.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Miss Mary W. Jones, M. D., of Doe Run, in this county, is about to take up her residence in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of practising medicine. Miss Jones is the daughter of one of our well-known citizens —Mr. Benjamin W. Jones—is a thorough student, and a graduate of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania of the class of 1858, the most thorough and orthodox Medical College for females in the world, where, in fact, the course of study is as rigid as at the University of Pennsylvania. Since she graduated she has spent nearly a year in the Female Infirmary in the city of New York, where she enjoyed rare opportunities for practice and study. She goes out in company with Miss Brooks, a graduate of the same institution, and who has enjoyed like advantages, and they will practice together. We commend them especially to the ladies of Chicago, as thorough, intelligent and careful physicians.—*Chester Co. (Pa.) Times.*

☞ State of the weather as taken by J. H. Reed & Co., Apothecaries, 144 Lake street June 9th 1859.

Time.	Thermometer.
7 A. M.	56
9 "	61
11 "	67
1 P. M.	68
3 "	68
5 "	68
7 "	65
9 "	62

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—It has been well asked by a correspondent, "Have our Bakers heard the news?" and it then proceeds to say: "When the European war broke out, the news operated like yeast, to raise the price of bread; but the bakers forgot to reduce the price, now that flour has fallen again. 'It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.'"

There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, as every one must admit, who has seen our bread from the baker's hands, grow, day after day, "smaller by degrees, and beautifully less" until the purchase of baker's bread has become an enormous tax upon the families of this community, while it takes considerable money now to feed a growing family with the simple staff of life.

Bread is dearer in America than in England, where flour is much higher. In France they regulate matters in a different way. Indeed, it behoves the crowned heads to protect their subjects against the extortions of bakers, for the safety of the Government is jeopardized when work is scarce and bread dear. "Cheap Bread" is an old revolutionary cry. The whole tide of legislation was changed in England by the Free Trade laws, which gave the people cheap bread, and its effects are demonstrated to-day in the decrease of pauperism and the rapid progress of the country.

We saw last winter, in New York, a fair copy of the Bread Riots of Paris. Cheap and good bread is an important subject with us as well as Europeans, and we regret that our Bakers do not regulate this matter on principle. We have no Louis Napoleon to say how much in price our bread shall be,—nor would it accord with our institutions,—nor a Sir Robert Peel to repeal the corn laws; but we have a remedy, which if more extensively followed, will soon produce an effect on the size of our loaves, and that is for every family to bake (if possible) its own bread. Let it be considered a lady-like accomplishment, equal to crochet, or the Lancers for a lady to make a good loaf of bread,—then' bread would become cheap and wholesome. We hope the Bakers will meet together and determine, if possible, on some standard for the weight and price of bread.

☞ The new M. E. Church, of the Ladies Home Mission, on Sedgwick street, near North Avenue, will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath afternoon at 2½ P. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Bishop E. R. Ames, D. D. Sermon at night by Rev. T. M. Eddy.

By the kindness of Mr. Parmalee omnibuses will be in waiting at the Methodist Church Block at 2 P. M., which will convey and return persons desirous of attending the service free of cost.

☞ While the Wells Street Bridge was opening on Wednesday last, a little boy named William Pilgrim, living at 114 North Market street, nearly caused the death of his little sister, who he was drawing in a baby carriage. In his hurry to get the vehicle out of the way, he shoved it just between the bridge and the abutment, and was soon shivered into splinters; but Officer Nelson extricated the baby without injury. The little fellow started home with his sister in a hurry, promising to avoid similar *pilgrimages* in the future.

☞ The visit made yesterday morning to the Rose Hill Cemetery by the Mayor and Common Council was a very interesting trip. The *Journal* speaks very highly of the cemetry grounds, and praises the cold collation which was enjoyed through the liberality of the Board of Managers, beneath the shade of the trees, by the party which consisted of about fifty gentlemen in all.

☞ Mr. Dodge, an elderly man from Syracuse, N. Y., fell from a lower story of the Tremont Exchange, yesterday afternoon. He was badly bruised and cut about the face and hands, and it is feared that he has sustained internal injury. He fell while

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

The sympathy and co-operation of the members of the Democratic party who broke with the Administration upon the Lecompton question, will have much to do in deciding the next Presidential election. We mean those who had a real quarrel with the policy pursued in Kansas and in Washington, not those who bolted in consequence of the promptings of personal ambition, or because of their blind devotion to the fortunes of the leaders whom they have been accustomed to follow. What they intend to do—what policy they will pursue—what party they will finally unite with—who can tell? We doubt if Buchanan or Forney, Geo. W. Clark or Adrian—all well known men of influence in the Anti-Lecompton ranks—can say. They are still fighting with energy, and apparently with hope, for that phantom, Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, to which they are wedded by the authoritative declarations of the party in 1856; but it is evident that they are doomed to disappointment and defeat. It has been determined that the body of the Democracy must make another advance in the direction toward which it has been tending for years; and though we may not presume to say what these rebels will do, we can point out the items of degradation to which, if they support the Charleston nominee, they will be required to submit:

1. An emphatic endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, by which the people of the Territories are deprived of the right to expel slavery from their borders, in boldly and explicitly affirmed.

2. A distinct reprobation of the Douglas doctrine of "Unfriendly Legislation," which was devised to break the force and destroy the effect of the Dred Scott iniquity.

3. An endorsement in complimentary terms of the Administration of James Buchanan—his Lecompton policy included.

4. A declaration in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, the real reason therefore ("We want Cuba for the extension of Slavery."—*Senator Brown, of Miss.*) being thinly veiled under a plea of national necessity.

5. Silence on the subject of the African Slave Trade!

6. Silence on the question of Popular Sovereignty as understood and preached by all the Democratic journals and orators of the North.

7. An expression of sympathy with filibustering in all cases where the end to be attained is the extension of the area of Slavery.

These will comprehend the declarations and omissions in the National Platform on which the South has determined that the so-called Democracy of the country shall stand. Will the Anti-Lecompton men put their feet on a structure like this? Or, will they, rather, like good citizens and patriots, now convinced of the moderation and conservative policy of the Republicans, cast their lot with them? The result must be the one thing or the other. These men, embracing in their number not a few of the shrewdest and wisest of the tacticians of the Democracy, are too wary to attempt the organization of a third party. They see that it would be ground into powder by the collision of the opposing forces, and that no matter which was triumphant, they would cease to have any appreciable control over public affairs! Where will the Anti-Lecompton men go? That's the question of the day!

GARIBALDI AND HIS TRIUMPHS.

The most interesting personal combination brought about by the war in Italy is the truce between the bravest of Italia patriots and the Emperor of the French. It is known that the nomination of Garibaldi to the command of a volunteer corps was forced upon Count Cavour by the democratic element of Piedmont, to the visible disgust of the French court. But whatever may be the hidden policy of Napoleon, to be inaugurated after expelling the Austrians from Lombardy and Venice, the fact is patent that the whole soul of Garibaldi is in the fight and that he is revenging the giant wrong put upon himself and his brave companions in 1848–9 by the French Emperor, by carrying off the bulk of the glory in the present strife. Napoleon III. has gone to Piedmont to revive the memories of the Italian campaigns of Napoleon I.; Garibaldi with his 5,000 ill-armed volunteers is alone restoring the rapid movements, sudden combinations and brilliant deeds of that memorable era. Fighting on his own plan, with his own men, responsible only to the sovereign of Sardinia and the cause of Italian independence, he has been the first to set foot on the enemy's territory and to trample the Austrian banners in the dust of their own soil. The meagre outline of his movements which has reached us is nearly as follows: On the 22d ult., he crossed the Ticino at the foot of Lake Maggiore; on the 23d he marched towards Varese, a town of some 9,000 inhabitants, 13 miles west of Como; on the 24th and 26th he had occupied Varese, destitute of cannon, and had been attacked by the Austrians with artillery; in the course of the three following days he had fought two battles—one of them lasting three hours—driven the Austrians pell mell towards Milan, occupied the City of Como, possessed himself of all the enemy's steamers on the lake and entered the town of Lecco, 16 miles farther east. At Como he was received by its 26,000 inhabitants with bonfires and tumultuous rejoicing. The whole of northwestern Lombardy was in his hands, and the revolt of its persecuted and pillaged people was all that the most ardent republican could desire. Thus, in six days, has Garibaldi with his handful of patriots dislodged the Austrians from one of their most important positions, and given the ball of revolution its first great impulse through the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Unless our conceptions of the difficulties to be overcome in such an enterprise are greatly magnified by the distance, this succession of victories is one of the most brilliant chapters in Italian history—a history which records the greatest military events the world has ever seen. Unquestionably the most important advantages obtained by the allies thus far are those which Garribaldi has achieved.

The history of Guiseppe Garibaldi prior to this war has been one of romantic bravery and unsullied patriotism and truth. Born at Nice, in the Kingdom of Sardinia, July 4, 1807, he grew up to the profession of his father and grandfather—that of the sea. In 1834, being suspected of complicity in the Savoy insurrection, he was sentenced to death by the King, Charles Albert. With great difficulty he escaped from his pursuers, by swimming the river, a stream which separates Italy from France. Shortly after this adventure he went to South America and engaged in the war of independence in Montevideo, against Rosas the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. Here he organized an Italian legion, and at the same time commanded the Montevidean fleet, with which he fought several desperate battles against greatly superior forces. Lord Howden whom the British Government sent out to mediate between the contending forces, spoke of him in these terms:

"The garrison was almost entirely composed of Italians and Freeshmen, with a few mammalioed slaves, and it was commanded by a person to whom I am glad to pay this tribute, for he stood there a disinterested individual, seeking nothing for his own advantage. I refer to a person of courage and military skill, who has a just claim on our sympathies, considering the unjustifiable intervention of the French, and the extraordinary and unnatural events that have taken place in Italy. I refer to Gen. Garibaldi."

In 1848 Garibaldi returned to his native city with his Italian legion, and found his sovereign and countrymen at war with Austria. He immediately offered his services to Charles Albert, the same who had condemned him to the sentence eighteen years before. In making this tender of himself to the King he proclaimed the principle which doubtless actuates him in the present conflict. "To make Italy one," he wrote subsequently, "to free her from the foreign curse—this was my goal—and I believe it to have been the goal of most of my countrymen. Italy could not be ungrateful to her liberators, whoever they might be." The king received him coolly, but accepted his services, and then placed him in a position where he could not fire a single shot at the Austrians. Charles Albert was routed and lost his crown. Garibaldi then began to operate on his own account. With 4,000 patriots he entered northwestern Lombardy—the same territory which he has now a second time overrun—and defeated the Austrians in two bloody engagements. He then went to Rome and assumed the defence of the new Republic against the combined forces of France, Austria and Naples. The herculean energy and dauntless cour..ge of Garibaldi inspired his soldiers with the highest heroism.—Regiment after regiment of the veterans of Algiers were hurled back from the gates of Rome, and it was not until after a bombardment of the city, to which Garibaldi had no means of replying, that he forced a resolution to cut his way through his enemies to Venice where the republicans were making their last stand. In this he was almost successful, but arriving with a few boats in sight of the mistress of the Adriatic, he was met by the Austrian blockading fleet. Several of his boats were captured, but Garibaldi himself escaped to the shore. Here his heroic wife, who accompanied him in all his perils, died and was buried near the beach by her husband's hands. A single peasant who assisted him was taken by the Austrians, and *hanged, drawn and quartered.*

Garibaldi eluded his enemies, traversing the forests and mountains from the east shore of the Adriatic to Piedmont, whence he embarked for America. In New York he became the master of a trading vessel, from which he obtained a livelihood; and was subsequently engaged in the candle and tallow trade. In 1854 he returned to Piedmont and proclaimed his allegiance to Victor Emmanuel on the indirect assurance of the latter that the next Italian revolution would find favor in the Sardinian Court. From that time until the present Garibaldi has lived on his own farm on the little island of Caprera. The events of his past life, no less than the remarkable exploits of the past two weeks, promise for him the place of conspicuous ability and valor among the generals of the war in Italy.

BROKEN ROCK AS BALLAST FOR RAILWAYS.

In our excursion to Lexington, Ky., we observed that the Kentucky Central Railroad was ballasted for the whole distance, one hundred miles, with broken rock. The reason given us was that there was no gravel suitable for ballast on the entire line. The broken rock presented in the form that is used for McAdamizing streets, possesses several advantages, as a ballast for railways which we should suppose would bring it into general use, especially where suitable rock is abundant and gravel scarce.

In the first place it makes a very substantial ballast, and when once properly finished the road will need little or no repairs till the ties rot, when they are very easily replaced. The road is entirely free from dust, as the banks are soon covered with sod. We have never enjoyed a more pleasant ride than from Covington to Lexington. Another important advantage, especially in an open country, is that cattle and swine will not lie nor walk upon the track; whereas if properly gravelled it is preferred by them for both. Serious accidents very often occur from this cause—sufficient at least to warrant considerable additional expense to ballast with pounded rock. We should suppose, also, that the ties imbedded in pounded stone would last longer than in gravel and clay, where they would be watersoaked for much of the time by the storms.

We make these suggestions for the consideration of our railway managers. The pounded rock on our open prairies would help to compensate for the want of fences, and with the new rock-crushing machines recently invented in this city, we doubt whether ballasting with pounded rock would cost much more than gravel, especially if it must be brought a long distance in the cars. We should be glad to have the views of some of our practical railway men as to the value of these suggestions, with an estimate of the comparative cost of the pounded rock and the gravel as a material for ballasting our western roads.

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF CHICAGO.

We are glad to see that the old fogies in New York are about to follow the example of this young city, and inaugurate there the Chicago system of storing, handling, ventilating and selling grain. Elsewhere in this paper we publish an article from the *Courier and Enquirer*, in which the plan is set forth, to which we invite the attention of our readers in the grain trade. Preliminary to spending a dollar on iron bins, will not these old fogies send a deputation of young men out here and look at the way the thing is done in this western centre of American commerce. There are here any where from six to a baker's dozen of warehouses that they can copy from, in the structure which they propose to erect, and be sure that, when done, they will have made no mistakes. Our dealers, with that breadth and comprehensiveness of views which distinguish the business men of the West, long ago abandoned the old methods to which New York yet adheres, and, now, having perfected their system, they will gladly lend their aid to old fogies "Down East," who are reluctantly following their example. Let the young men come out!

THE NEW FRENCH GUNS.

The published accounts of the battle of Montebello speak only in vague and general terms of the effect produced upon the Austrian ranks by the new French field-pieces, with which the artillery of Napoleon is armed. But by the ease and rapidity with which the Austrian columns were put in condition to receive the Zouaves when they swept down upon them, we take it that the fire must have been murderous in the extreme. The number of Austrian dead left on the ground, and the great preponderance of the attacking force when the battle commenced, show that some terrific agency was at work in this fatal field.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from an American gentleman now in France, to a friend in this city:

"When the gallant fellows now leaving Paris reach the field, you may be prepared to hear of unusually bloody work. The effect of the fire of the new field-pieces, which are now for the first time going into active use. The government has been chary of communicating the secret of their construction to persons not of the army, and immediately interested in the artillery service; but my acquaintance with military men has enabled me to learn with certainty what is expected of the Emperor's pet arm. When I tell you that the gun for field use is so light that it can be easily hauled about on smooth ground by four men, and that it throws a four-pound shot with a distance and precision of 4,000 to three miles, you will not wonder that it will prove to be a terrible weapon in skillful hands. I am told that at a distance of two miles and a half, a single man can be hit three times out of five by a practised gunner; and that at that distance a mounted officer has little chance of escape."

It is not probable that the story told by the writer of the above will be proved to be true by the events of the campaign; but as he is in a way to know, that whereof he speaks, we look for the new gun to play a very conspicuous part in the war.

Steam on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Mr. John W. McGenniss, Secretary of the Illinois Steam Navigation Co. of Chicago, has spent some days in examining our steam and canal boats. His inquiries have satisfied him of the perfect adaptation of steam to the Illinois Canal, and that a tug experiment will result in the company by the substitution of steam for horse power in towing the boats which bring the wheat, Chicago bound, from the Illinois River, 61 miles from Chicago. The Chicago canal boats, we learn, are 108 feet long, 17 feet wide, and draw 4½ feet loaded. Mr. McG. returns with proposals from our mechanics for engines, &c., embracing all the improvements which the past season's experience has enabled them to add.

The introduction of steam canal boats on the Illinois Canal will enable shippers to send cargoes direct to the same boat from St. Louis to Chicago—indeed the same boat which takes a load from Chicago can load it at Memphis or Cockeln, Leavenworth. No one enterprise could benefit the Lake exchanges and the city of Chicago so much as the introduction of steam on the Illinois Canal. All honor to Mr. McGenniss, formerly of Buffalo. May success attend his exertions.—*Buffalo Express.*

Mr. John W. McGenniss, Secretary of the Illinois Steam Navigation Co. of Chicago, might have referred, if he does not already know, that steamboats can be profitably used on the Erie and Michigan Canal, without a trip to Buffalo; for, boatmen are just now putting in practice what was demonstrated here years ago. In 1849, Hoogstraten & Sherman, of this city, built, and operated between Chicago and St. Louis, two steam canal boats, with such economy and success, that the problem of steam navigation on the canals was from that day solved. We do not know that the Buffalonians have since made any improvements on what our Chicago shippers accomplished in that year; but if they have, we will gin by re-cho the words of our contemporary when it wishes Mr. McGennies success!

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Effects of the Late Frost—Corn Planting—Digging for Gold—Large Amount of Gold in the Plains of Central Illinois

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WEST UNION, June 8, 1859.

We can now see the effects of the frost of last Saturday. Farmers think that the Winter Wheat was but slightly injured, much of it being out of bloom. The Spring Wheat shows no bad effects. Potatoes and Corn were not much killed, but look unthrifty, and it will require some days of warm weather to give them a healthy look. We have no doubt that the Corn crop will be much lessened, and as an unusually small amount has been planted, the loss will be the more severely felt. Vines, where not killed, look unpromising. It is too soon to show the effect on the fruit crop, but from the dryness of the air at the time, we do not think that fruit, three or four feet from the ground, has been much injured. May Cherries are nearly ripe, that is, just in the condition they are sent to market. Last evening we had a light shower with a south wind, but this morning it is more cool.

Corn planting still continues, both replanting and in new fields. It is now well settled that the seed corn was generally poor, much more so than was generally supposed, and what with vermin and poor seed, some farmers are planting for the third time, in hopes of getting a good stand. The weather has been so favorable that a fair stand will be had. Cultivation has been well attended to, and with such steady attention to the corn field we cannot well fail of a good crop. The limited breadth of the small grains will give time to do full justice to this crop in this part of the State. But little new breaking will be done this season, while all of the old corners will come under the plow. We hear no further complaints of the chinch bug, and as it is "an ill wind that blows nobody good," the late cold term has probably checked their ravages.

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

We have, for some time past, been quietly digging for gold, and with the brightest prospects, we have taken several nuggets since the frost came out of the ground. Yesterday, we obtained three pieces of scale gold, worth about a dollar each. Two weeks since we sold a nugget of plate gold for $2.65; these specimens were at par, that is, they brought their full weight. Of several hundred dollars worth that we have taken, the alloy has been about two per cent. We have one man digging through a slough of several hundred rods with a view to drain our placer, but we make no attempt to reach the bed rock, believing that our gold lies within a foot of the surface. We expect to average several about $1 a day per hand, and, at the present rate of wages, we look upon this as a fair business—better than the average of the Pike's Peak diggings.

We have examined several gold tracts about here, and have no doubt of their richness. Of course, in our loose prairie soil, we cannot expect to find large nuggets as the gold seems to be equally distributed through the soil, but with a judicious outlay of labor we cannot fail to succeed.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we hear of a large number of farmers after gold, and they are busy digging. You need not be surprised to hear of something yellow being turned up, and that the placers will be pretty well worked this season. Gold must be abundant in this county in a few months, so soon as large machinery can be brought into use. We shall need much of the labor of the returned Pike's Peakers, to whom good wages will be paid. You had best have a column of advertisements headed "Outfits and Implements for the Great Placers of Central Illinois." The demand will soon be large, and those desiring the trade had best make it manifest. Of course, revolvers will be wanted early next month.

Yours in haste, as we must go out to superintend the diggings. REAL.

CROPS IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

LACON, ILL., June 9, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune.

As the very existence of the financial credit of the country is dependent on the growing crops, it is but natural that every influence that will operate either favorable or otherwise in regard to them should be noted both here and abroad with the keenest interest.

There never was such a breadth of acres of corn and wheat planted and sown in Illinois as the present. The farmer that has not forty to one hundred acres in corn, is considered a small farmer, indeed, and many have near two hundred acres. The same is true of wheat, but probably not to so large an extent. Oats, barley and rye were not very extensively sown. The frosts of Friday and Saturday nights damaged the growing corn in some localities, whilst in others it is slight, but I think the warm weather and refreshing showers of to-day will bring it all right in a few days. I am told to-day by reliable farmers, that the frost destroyed the winter wheat that is just now heading out, but it is to be hoped that the damage is over estimated. There is a great deal of chess in the winter wheat which would have been a great drawback to the value of the crop had not the frost done any injury.

Some of the fields of wheat are very thin on the ground, caused by defective seed, this gives the weeds (whose name is legion this season) a chance to *spread themselves*, and some farmers tell me with long drawn countenances, that their wheat is "choked," "taken in," and "done for," by the multiplicity of weeds, which is the case with parts of some fields that I have seen. But with all these drawbacks there is hundreds, perhaps I might say thousands of acres of spring wheat that look well, and must bring fine crops if nothing intervenes in the shape of culuta-bug, blight or rust will prevent it.

The Pike's Peak exodus took away quite a number of young men from our city and county, but the past week has brought many of the prodigal, repenting sinners home again, and others are expected, and they will be here to assist in taking care of our heavy harvest, as there was danger that, though our harvest would be plenteous, the labor would be few to take care of it. They will have a chance to replenish their lank purses at the rate of from one dollar to one dollar-and-a-half per day, by going in on their muscle, in the harvest field, a little different, it is true, from using the shovel and the pick, running a tom, or singing lugubrious lullabys over a rocker of Pike's Peak soil, but none the less honest, and will produce more gold. The washings of our prairie soil when transmuted by the sweat of a man's face, into bushels of glorious corn wheat, will yield, the coming season, millions of dollars; it will cast California, Fraser River and Pike's Peak all in the shade.

I think that it will be safe in saying that each bushel will yield from sixty cents to one dollar per bushel for wheat, and from thirty to fifty cents a bushel for corn. Some think it will "wash" out richer, but as I am no cranker and do not think the small speck of war in Europe is going to raise grain to starvation prices in this land of plenty. I will say you Messrs. Editors.

Yours truly, J. B.

Little Rhody—The Case of Ives vs. Hazard.

(From the Newtch (Conn.) Courier.)

Those who have not heard of this case might as well confess their ignorance at once of the existence of the state of Rhode Island, for the two "things" are pretty well mixed up, and out of the tangled mess there is only now and then a gleam of light. Indeed, Ives vs. Hazard had no inconsiderable hand in the late election; and Ives vs. Hazard are chargeable with the defeat, we suppose, of Mr. Van Zandt for a re-election to the speakership of the House. The case being one of the pocket, the "pocket-state" feels it badly. The Providence *Journal* is loader down with the personal discussions involved, and has almost lost sight of its love for Christopher Robinson, American Republican, and its hatred of Thomas Davis, Republican. At this juncture we might as well state what all this subbub is about. It seems that Ives authorized Hazard to bid off a piece of land at Newport for him, at not exceeding $10,000; that Hazard did so, and then, one month or one month's board, or something of the kind, was subscribed to the stock of the Newport Bridge Company, and Hazard had no more to do with the matter. Ives, however, refused to take the property, and Hazard has been sued for the amount. The legislature very properly refused to do this, and Hazard has therefore undertaken to punish the unwilling Ives. The State is flooded with documents signed Hazard. There is Hazard at every turn; Hazard is reading a newspaper, and Hazard is saying anything about Hazard. If the lawyers are not busy for ten years to come on the libel suits that are being piled up, it will be their own fault; and if Hazard be not immortalized, it will not be his.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

An Address to the Public by Newcomb Cleveland.

Newcomb Cleveland, the newly elected President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, has issued in the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, an address to the stockholders in which he takes an exhibit of the affairs of the Company. He says that the increase of the debt of the Company in 1858 was $11,568,101, and in 1859, $6,301,945—total debt $17,870,046! He continues:

Bad as this showing is—and the condition of the Company is no doubt full as bad as it is represented to be in the reports—I am of the opinion that something may yet be saved to the stockholders, if what there is left of the insolvent skeleton is properly husbanded, and some of the pretended, but fraudulent liabilities cut off. From the light now before me I shall advise the Company to forfeit and have set aside:

1st. The two millions of third mortgage bonds under which the foreclosure has taken place, and which I have already charged in a bill in chancery as being fraudulently issued, and for which I have reason for believing the Company has never realized five cents on the dollar.

2d. The one million of bonds issued to bribe public officers and lobby men, known as *Corruption Bonds.*

3d. The one million of bonds of a like character of the above, and issued for like purposes, known as the *Monroe Bonds.*

4th. The one million of bonds called the *Second Mortgage Bonds*, on the Eastern Division of the road.

5th. The second issue of Land Grant Bonds amounting to $1,500,000.

6th. The issue of $385,000 on the Second Land-Grant Mortgage.

7th. The judgment of Selah Chamberlain amounting to over $200,000, and his lease, which is a damage to the interests of the stock-holders still more than the amount of the judgment.

8th. And the prosecution and setting aside of all other fraudulent or dishonest liabilities which I shall discover on getting the books and papers of the Company in my possession.

In the course of the Address, Mr. Cleveland walks in to certain gentlemen of Milwaukee, in in a direct appeal to the citizens of that place, thus:

In twenty-two years your city has grown till it is said to be one of about 50,000 inhabitants. It has three railroads running from it into the interior, and two of them to the western limits of the State. In aid of these roads it has involved itself to the large amount of about one-half a million of dollars. These three roads have been built and put in operation by Milwaukee men, and controlled by Milwaukee influences. They should have been built, equipped and put in good running order for about $18,000 per mile. They cost from $35,000 to $90,000 per mile. Where has this immense margin gone? *Who has got it?*

About 50,000, or one-half the inhabitants of Milwaukee are industrious, frugal, debt-paying Germans. With one or two ignoble exceptions, none of this large class of your fellow-citizens, have been implicated in the railroad management and frauds which have so deeply injured the reputation of your city. Of the other half of your inhabitants, full 10,000 are represented to be foreign born citizens, of Irish, English, French, Swiss and Norwegian origin. To their credit be it spoken, with but one exception, none of them are named as being responsible for the results of your ruinous railroad policy. The remaining two-sixths, or 20,000 inhabitants, is said to be about the number of Americans in the city. Of these, the laborers, mechanics, manufacturers and merchants, have had but little to do with railroads, except to vote loans to them and pay taxes to keep down the interest on the securities loaned.

These several classes comprise, with less than fifty exceptions, all the native-born American inhabitants of this city.

It is to the mis-management and indiscretion of these less than fifty persons, which I have not enumerated, and who figure most conspicuously around your fashionable resorts, and in your public enterprises, that you are indebted for the abuse of trust funds and the bad credit in which your city and its railroads have fallen. They are found around your Banks, Insurance Companies, Law offices, and other places where schemes are devised to draw money, in the easiest manner possible, from the hand of productive industry.

They aspire to be your "leading citizens," and under their lead, I think you will admit, you have been led into serious difficulties. They have their bickerings and quarrels among themselves, and when a great scheme offers like the land grants, or the third mortgage foreclosure, or the consolidation of all your principal roads in one, and covered by themselves, they are a unit and work harmoniously together. Their "style" is to buy when they cannot coax, bully, or bluff. Their projects through; and bribing your public officers, they rascately describe as "propitiating them with pecuniary compliments." The 6,000 farmers who have imperilled their homesteads in Railroads under these men's control, and the non-resident capitalists who have loaned or invested over ten millions of dollars in your roads, have had enough of their management, and would like to see something in return that bears the color of their money. Would not your taxpayers also like to be relieved from being annually taxed to pay the interest upon, and by and by the principal of, the city bonds which have been entrusted to these men to aid the public works under their control. Are not the requirements of the farm mortgage, and the non-resident cash stockholders to realize something from the large amounts they have risked, both loud and clamorous?

There is not a railroad leading out of this city which ought not to pay a rich dividend upon its honest and legitimate cost. But they all pay nothing, or next to nothing, to the stockholders. Why? Because the entire amount of the necessary capital to construct and equip them, has been stolen or squandered by the managers who had them in charge. In the case of this Company, more than three times the amount necessary to construct and equip the road has been sunk to the stockholders. To those of you who have witnessed this sudden manner in which vast fortunes have been acquired by those who have figured prominently in your railroads—while the roads themselves have been stricken with bankruptcy—I presume it will be no mystery why past transactions are desired to be buried in third mortgage foreclosures. Retrenchment and restitution are sometimes unpleasant visitors.

Mr. Cleveland's election has given rise to litigation for the possession of the road, which bids fair to be endless.

The Late Fire at Oshkosh.

The Oshkosh fire, by which that city was almost entirely destroyed, is thus accounted for by a correspondent of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

OSHKOSH CITY, June 1, 1859.—While the recent great fire was raging at Oshkosh, a scene of a different character was being enacted in another part of the city. A young and rather pretty girl of about 14 years of age, by the name of Tracy Bly, residing with her married sister, Mrs. Thompson, but then temporarily stopping with the City Marshal for protection, was seized in the street when on her way to her sisters, by a prostituted sister, who calls herself Mrs. Chesterman, and her partnouor, who had accompanied her. They told the girl she must go with them at once to Chicago. The frightened girl, being too unwilling, started with them; but they had not proceeded far when they were overtaken by Mr. Thompson, who, knowing what a life of shame she was destined to lead if her wicked sister succeeded in getting hear away, attempted to bring her back. At this crisis, the woman Chesterman rushed upon him with a drawn dagger, swearing she would take his life if he interfered with her plans.

Thompson then went to seek assistance, when the girl was immediately hurried by the woman's pimp to the Washington House, where they secured their passage in the train engaged for the sum of $100 to take the party across the country to Ripon. Before officers could be obtained from the scene of the fire to arrest the parties they were out of reach, and before morning on the cars en route for Chicago.

An attempt was made some week before by this woman, Chesterman, to steal away for prostitution this young sister, and as the officers were in search of her (Chesterman), she and her friend procured a hand-car and at midnight run up to Fond du Lac, thence by private conveyance across the country to Sheboygan, thus eluding the officers. Being thus foiled in her plans, Mrs. Chesterman, on leaving Oshkosh, swore she would lay the city in ashes, and upon her next visit the fire occurred, during the confusion of which she was successful in her hellish plot.

The New French Loan.

None of the financial events connected with the present war in Europe have attracted as much attention as the recent subscription to the loan obtained by the French government. The government in Europe have offered a loan of five hundred million francs, the result of ten days subscription was an offer of twenty-three hundred millions. The wonderful readiness with which the public thus responded to the call of the Emperor, is itself interesting fact, when taken in connection with the peculiar position, and with the means resorted to by other governments for the purpose of raising money. The extraordinary amount of the subscription, however, is not without parallel, even in the history of the present dynasty in France. Two loans were effected by the government in 1855, during the progress of the Crimean war. The first of 500,000,000 francs, elicited subscriptions to the amount of 2,175,000,000 francs, and to the second the 750,000,000 francs was subscribed to the extent of 2,655,000,000—an offer which was even larger in proportion to the amount asked than in the present case.

The most remarkable characteristic of the recent loan is, however, the number of subscribers, which is stated to be 1,000,000, and in this respect it stands without a parallel, we believe, in the recent history of any nation. 177,000 persons subscribed to the loan of 1855, 316,564 to the second one of that year, and 535,000 to the present loan. With a majority which the present ministry might have difficulty to imitate at times, the imperial government sought to render this a national loan, and therefore, instead of addressing itself simply to capitalists, it appealed directly to the people, to those in humble circumstances as well as to the affluent. It announced that subscriptions would be received for rents of the annual income of only ten francs, the result of which is that the majority of the subscribers, 575,000 are persons offering this minimum amount, while the aggregate offered by this class of subscribers being only 50,000,000 francs, or an average of 123 francs for every subscriber, while a majority of 150,000 offering larger sums have made up the vast aggregate of 2,597,000,000 francs; and in point of fact, the average of the whole subscription was particularly remarkable when persons subscribing sums not greatly exceeding the minimum.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Contributions for Illinois.

Rev. Joseph Hooper, agent for the North Illinois Institute, at Henry, Illinois, has been in this city lately, raising money to meet its exigencies The amount needed was $8,000, of which the citizens of New York gave $1,000.

Warehousing Grain in New York—Improved Western Barns.

[From the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.]

Now that the prospect is so encouraging for a great crop of grain throughout the United States, the question of the best way to handle, during the coming autumn and Winter, here as at the seaboard for our grain and provisions, is of the very first importance. We are certain that some of our most enterprising and influential merchants are about introducing a great improvement in the way of receiving and retaining and shipping all kinds of grain.

We understand there is a company now being formed, with a capital of half a million to a million of dollars, whose purpose it is to erect large iron warehouses, having the entire capacity above the first story filled with circular bins, twelve feet in diameter and sixty feet deep, formed of sheet iron that has gone through a process which will prevent all rust or corrosion. These bins are to hold about 4,000 bushels each, the intervening space forming bins that will hold about 1,200 bushels each. Each warehouse, thus formed, to hold about a half a million of bushels in addition to the flour and provisions stored in the lower story.

A portion of these bins is to be so constructed as to pass through quickly such grain as may need airing and renovating.

These receiving bins will have tubes running through them for the air to pass through and cool the grain—the whole having pipes or leaders conveniently adjusted for running the grain from the elevator to each bin, and a suitable opening at the bottom of each for drawing it off.

In order to commence immediately a work of so much importance under existing prospects, the Company have secured a very valuable plot of ground near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, which ground has connected with it a valuable water front for running out such wharf or pier as the business may require.

Upon this ground the Company will commence, so as to finish it early in the coming October, their first building, a structure about 100 feet wide, 150 feet high, having attached to it an iron elevator, 130 feet high; a solid bulk-head will be placed in front of the ground, from which piers, docks, &c., of ample length and capacity, having upon it two extra elevators with suitable cranes and other machinery for loading and discharging ships and canal boats.

Other commodious but less costly stores and sheds will be erected upon the same grounds, for the storage and general accommodation of miscellaneous merchandize.

The Company will be organized with provisions enabling them to give each perfectly reliable receipts or transferable warrants for grain or other merchandise stored with them, as will enable the possessor of such document in case of need or convenience, to raise money upon it, either with the Company, or from any Banker or Banking institution in the State of New York or elsewhere.

These warrants will, as they have in Europe, greatly facilitate the movements of commerce, and will be attractive in drawing trade to New York.

At seasons of the year when our wharves are crowded with boats from the canals, the dispatch which these newly contemplated arrangements will afford them will be eminently useful, and show the benefit of what the rapidly growing business of our city has long needed.

The trade made which our increasing facilities can, with the increased efficiency caused by navigating them with steam, will pour in upon our city, is beyond all present calculation, and ought to be promptly met by all the requisite or useful facilities for its promotion.

Money in New York.

The Bank Statement published in the New York papers of Tuesday last, is as follows:

Week ending	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
May 28	$57,407,602	$10,000,128	$4,285,652	$45,967,555
June 4	55,950,788	10,720,311	4,277,645	43,976,886
Decrease	$1,156,894	$81,511	$24,900	—
Increase	—	—	—	$1,990,669

In regard to which the *Herald* says:

This is certainly an astonishing return, so far as the specie column is concerned. The actual shipments of specie which told against the bank statement of to-day was over three millions; yet the banks only show a loss of $301,511. Within the past fortnight eight millions have been shipped to Europe; but the New York banks have only lost about a million and a half. The gold, it is evident, has come from other sources—from the South, from the West, from the Sub-Treasury, from the savings banks, and from the safes of private individuals. The fact conveys some important instruction with regard to the resources of the country, and furnishes a pretty conclusive answer to the predictions of the croakers who have been prophesying a new panic and a fresh bank suspension. The curtailment in the loans column is satisfactory; the public will be glad to perceive that the banks are not pursuing the reckless course which proved so disastrous in 1857. It may be hoped that the curtailment of loans will continue for some weeks to come, until, in fact, shipments of cotton and breadstuffs warrant fresh expansion, and we have a proper ease. Quarter-day is approaching, when the rent of the great majority of dwellings in this city will be payable, and specie will be in demand for that purpose. Between the 1st and 10th of July, also, the interest on the State debt will be paid, and the banks will be called upon to provide for the payment of the coupons. Under these circumstances, we may expect to see the banks curtailing their loans still more severely, and the specie flowing back to them from the interior. The Secretary of State, however, has issued a circular, requesting the banks to refrain from curtailing their loans, and to assist the merchants in moving the crops. This circular will have no effect upon the banks, for they will be governed entirely by their own interests, and will not be influenced by the wishes of the Secretary of State.

— Mr. Dickens has settled his difficulties with his former partners in the "Household Words," by buying at auction the right to the same and the stock and stereotype plates of the concern for £3,550. As three-fourths of the property was already his, he pays, of course, but one-fourth this amount.

— Queen Victoria, at the opera not long since, is described as quite plainly dressed, in modestly low neck and short sleeves, with a couple of white roses in her hair; and she took her seat more quietly than most ladies of fashion, who enter the opera house in a blaze of jewelry and jimcrackery.

— The legitimate heir to the French monarchy, belonging to the house of Bourbon, is the Due de Bourdeaux, commonly called Count Chambord, the grandson of Charles the Tenth, who was compelled to abdicate his throne in 1830, and died at Gortz in 1836. He had resided of late years in Austria; but, on the occurrence of hostile relations between that country and his native France, he took up his abode in Holland. On the other hand, one of the Orleans family, heirs of the Constitutional Monarchy of France, established in July, 1830, a grandson of Louis Philippe, "King of the French"—namely, the Duc de Chartres—had actually desired to join the Sardinians against Austria, but was prevented by the Prince de Joinville, his uncle, and other relatives, and has taken up his residence in England.

— A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that the Empress Eugenie, as regent, is said to have given great cause of uneasiness by her behav or at the Council. She broke forth into an opinion of her own which astonished them all. She declared the war to be unjust and wicked, exposed to a conviction that it would end next season in a prosperous end; and, in the midst of sobs and exclamations, betraying—by sundry appeals and passionate entreaties, immediately to cause the strife to cease—that all these ideas had been lodged in her beautiful head by no less a personage than the Archbishop of Paris, went off into a fit of mild, moist hysterics, and, sinking back in her chair, covered her face with her handkerchief and spoke no more.

The very strong question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" seems likely to be revived with some earnestness in London. The correspondent of the Toronto *Colonist* at that city writes as follows:

There is an extraordinary story afloat about the Dauphin of France, Louis XVII. Did he die in the Temple, as most people are strange things than fiction even in modern times, but people will hardly be prepared for the startling announcement which was assured at a coroner's inquiry held on Saturday before Mr. Wakley, coroner for West Middlesex, that the Dauphin of France, the unfortunate son of Louis XVI, did not, as history states, die "on the 9th June, 1795, in the prison of the Temple, after a miserable confinement of three years," but that he expired in a London street sub but a few days since, and that the deceased upon whom the inquest was being held, was no other than that Dauphin, Louis XVII. of France.

— Santa Anna is said to be falling into the sere and yellow leaf. He will not be able to take advantage of any of the new complications in Mexico. His pale cheeks begin to foreshadow the speedy breaking up of all the old warrior—the penalty of various excesses in eating, drinking and troubled life. It is said that the Deserted will return to his residence near Chathagena, in which he will probably close his rather eventful career in peace.

A Seducer Killed in Saratoga County by the Father of the Injured Woman.

To Wash Troy *Democrat* is furnished by a correspondent with the following particulars of the shooting of a young man, formerly a dry goods clerk at Albany, who had seduced the daughter of the avenger, at Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N.Y. The shooting took place Friday night last. We have not seen any statement of the affair elsewhere, but the *Democrat* vouches for the credibility of its correspondent:

The citizens of this place were thrown into great excitement last night by a report which reached us about sunset, that Hiram D. Case had been shot by Arthur Holden, for improper relations with his (Holden's) daughter. This Case was formerly clerk in a dry goods establishment in Albany. His parents and friends live about five miles north of this place. Last December he came home and stayed about here for three weeks, and during the time got acquainted with Miss Holden. She was the daughter of a poor man, but bore a good character. As circumstances have since shown, Case, under a promise of marriage, ruined her. As soon as her father knew this, he swore that Case should answer for the crime with his life. Mr. Holden served in the Mexican war, and with him, to say was to perform. Since the first of March, Case has resided with his parents, and last night came down to Holden's, where Holden, as he entered the gate shot him through the heart with a rifle.—He died almost instantly. Holden gave himself up to the officers, and made no resistance, simply remarking that he had done his duty.—There is a great deal of feeling here upon the subject, and a large number of people have been to the place where the the tragedy occurred, which is about two miles north of the village.

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29x42	19x23	20x44	20x40	26x42	23x33
32x44	24x36	24x34	25x38	27x41	27x37
	28x34	25x36	26x42	28x42	28x33

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stock, for sale low.
1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Buck and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19

☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened its new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, where he will continue to receive his former liberal patronage. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 21 Washington street.
J. A. KENNICOTT,
my30 3m 6135 Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET.
ap15-cs477 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Vincent, Himrod & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Stoves, Hollow Ware, Etc.,
Have removed to their old stand,
242 Lake and 263 South Water Sts.
Have also secured the Agency of Peckham's Agricultural Farm Implements, Wood's Mowing and Reaping Machines, Bells, Naylor & Co.'s Cast Steel Bells, Sattnet Warps, Sugar Kettles, &c.
Old customers and new are requested to call and examine. my11-im-6164.

REMOVAL.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
Have Removed to their New Store,
No. 20 Lake Street,
(Near the Central Depot,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the
LEATHER
—AND—
Shoe Finding Business.

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their establishment, one of the fullest and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising a part.

Oak Sole Leather,	Oak Upper,
Hemlock do,	Grain Upper,
French Kip,	Cordovan.
American Kip,	Enamel Linings,
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kit,
Colored Toppings,	Townsend's Kit,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machines
Lasts and Boot Trees,	

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper.
☞ Highest marked prices paid for Hides and Calf Skins.
mh31 3m cs65

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency
Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, one door west of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above-named place, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every station. Lady Help sent out by special or short notice. P. O. Box 3096. ap15-1y-cs91

REMOVAL.—Morford Brothers have removed to No. 5 Clark street, corner of South Water. ap23 3m

Dentists' Cards.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH,
Dental Surgeons.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Office, Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2260
my24-y-6126

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
ap25-ly 121 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist,
Office, No. 181 Lake street, Opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s. de2-1y

DRS. FULLER & AL-
BAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 59 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at cost prices. Irreparable guarantee for durability in all cases. Call and see specimens. ap25-1y-477

DOCTORS WARNER &
KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS,
Office, Northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up Stairs. Entrance 21 Dearborn st.

W. ALLPORT
DENTIST,
Office and Residence, No. 35 Washington street.

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN &
CUSHING,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Office—No. 88 Clark Street,
mh30-1y Opposite the Court House.

CHICAGO BANK AND HOUSE
Lock Manufactory.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened
A WAREHOUSE AT THE NEW YORK HOUSE
in the city of Chicago, where they intend manufacturing and offering for sale all kinds of
BANK, PRISON, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS
—AND—
House Trimmings.
Having availed ourselves of the latest improvements in machinery for the manufacturing of our work, we are confident in offering our stock at reduced prices.
Particular attention will be given to the Bell Hanging and Jobbing Department.
DAY, NEWELL & MINER,
my14-1m 93 South Franklin St., Chicago.

Real Estate.

CHOICE LAKE SHORE RESI-
DENCE PROPERTY for Sale.—One of the best situations on the Lake Shore, within the city limits, for a residence. Fifty acres of ground, with a fine brick house, 10 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and a good stable, with 10 stalls, all in the best repair. Also, 10 acres, being lots 10 to 20 in Tilley Subdivision, adjoining the residence of Harris and Henry Greenebaum, and fronting on Lake avenue, and west front on Cottage Grove avenue. Also, one lot on the Cottage Grove avenue, near the Illinois Central Railroad; and one lot on the west front on the same avenue, near Thirty-first street. Also, one lot on the west front of the new residence of E. B. Sherman, Esq.; very high, splendid view, and fine location.
The above lots on the proposed line of the Rock Railroad, between the city and Hyde Park, will be sold together or by lots as prices to suit the times. Apply to
JOHN S. BUCHANAN,
jy2 1m 6572 No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE OR PART EX-
CHANGE,
WOODLANDS,
For sale on long time and very terms to Dr. Sayre the Reformed Residence of ELISHA RAYLEY, situated on College Grove and Douglas avenue, two miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large House, double story with Octal Bay and Piazza (observatory, commanding magnificent views); also, a large Barn, Carriage House and Shed. Apply at Warner, Ingram & Co.'s Metropolitan Block, and of E. A. Marshall, S. Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 37. jy7 cs-5403

HORSE RAILROAD.—
Gas and Water.
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS,
INDIANA AVENUE,
CORNER OF CONGRESS STREET,
Price Low and Payments Easy.
Apply to JOHN WENT,
my26 1m 6323 113 Lake street.

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man & Co., 46 Lasalle street.
No. 73—Low for cash; a very valuable property on Giant street, Rees, Denman and Van Nest, with improvements. Price, $1,500.
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No. 71—House and Lot on Sherman street, opposite the Rock Island Depot. Price, $4,000.
No. 39—3 lots on Custis street, west and near Green. Bay Road, cheap for cash. my11-y

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE
FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour's ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, adjacent to the Railroad and other springs and natural beauties, and in the opinion of competent physicians the healthiness of the location of the Lake and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the seashore or in the Western country.
A fine Academy building (the property appropriated to Lind University) has been completed, and a school opened, now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M. A new Presbyterian Church, and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the last year.
In addition to the regular daily trains, an accommodation train taking passengers on commutation tickets at half the regular fare, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning at convenient hours for business men residing or to attend the day in the city and be with their families at night. A good hotel has been opened, and the place is rapidly becoming more than a year past.
The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be sold on favorable terms and on easy times.
The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and has now remaining a few more lots to persons who wish them, for immediate improvement and cultivation.
For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street, Chicago, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., or at the office on the premises.
PETER PAGE, Agent.
my4 6m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
FOR A CITY RESIDENCE
A HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, containing eight rooms and garden, and 10 acres of ground, in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 20 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also, a stock of Groceries for sale or exchange for property.
WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS.
☞ For particulars address post office box 1909. my25 1m*

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LOCATING AGENCY.
The Subscriber having had much practical experience in
SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND
In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections may now be made in
Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.
Persons having Warrants can have them located in their own names.
And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed; Payable in One Year!
☞ Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
S. ALISBURY, Land Locating Agent,
ap15 s59 1y 69 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Never Before in this Market,
JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE
At Very Low Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
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my19-y

DRAKE & BROTHER,
124 - - SOUTH CLARK STREET. - - 124.
Have now in stock a new and full assortment of
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☞ Paper Hangers and General Painters. ap8 c730 6m

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F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
81 - - - *Randolph-St.* - - - 81
Invite inspection of their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and
GENERAL DECORATIONS,
Which they feel confident will befound unrivaled in quality and cheapness.
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NEW SPRING STYLES.
Splendid Array of Rich
PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS.
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE
Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of
WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES
Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and house keepers generally that contem plate re-furnishing their houses with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of them as ☞ We are always prepared to execute
Paper Hanging
In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the State, on the most favorable terms.
Public Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings pa ered by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
Dealers in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings, Yo shan Blinds, Bordered and Transparent Window Shade, and Fixtures, 81 RANDOLPH STREET,
mh11-6s-cs125 Chicago, Ills. de.

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IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.
No. 120 Lake Street.
Room No. 1, (up-stairs), over Taylor's Shoe Store.
The Celebrated Scientific Block Crystal and Meniscus Pebble Spectacles, acknowledged by competent judges to be the most perfect ever offered to the public. Also, a full assortment of gilded specacles, from 16 to 62 years of age and for weak, sore and inflamed eyes. Artificial eyes inserted. Call and see for yourself at 120 Lake street, Room No. 1 (up-stairs). Also, at Medical Office of Instruments and Apparatus, 120 Lake street. Opposite on Dearborn.
DR. E. E. ROSENBERG,
my25-1mw Practical Optician and Oculist.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Edinburgh, Scotland, and formerly Oculist and Aurist throughout the United States, for skill and success as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city for a few months, during which time he has treated with a PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was fast failing, to restore sight, and others deaf, to restore hearing. In the latter cases, many of the most eminent physicians of the day have been consulted and failed to benefit. In all cases where the nerve or membrane was not entirely destroyed, he has never failed to restore hearing, even in cases of many years standing, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from birth, have been successfully operated upon, and restored to hearing. He has never before been successfully performed by any one on the American continent.
OFFICE AT 99 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.
DR. F. A. CADWELL
OF TORONTO, C. W.
The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the
EYE AND EAR,
At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working wonders in the way of restoring
LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.
Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients were under his treatment in Chicago, and the most of them have been restored to sight and hearing. Many of these have been for years totally blind, and others deaf, dumb, &c. The best proof as to how Dr. C. A. services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, who have been induced to call on him by the success of those who have been operated upon before.
No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for services then, if the case is not taken. Call and see what the patients are saying. Dr. Cadwell's practice on the West and Canada is unbounded. mh7-cs547-1m

LOUIS MAUSS,
Practical Optician,
Late with Bond, Pike & Dunn, New York
Is now located on SOUTH CLARK STREET
Where he will attend to all orders, at as reasonable and correct terms as the Northwest.
Mr. Mauss has had peculiar facilities for the study of the eye, and all peculiar defects in sight. Also, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. He has also on hand a large assortment of Spectacles, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. ap15-1y-cs-5

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IT PRINTING IN COLORS.

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

Napoleon in Italy—Allessandria.

Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

ALLESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

The Emperor yesterday departed from Genoa amid the same acclamations and enthusiasm that greeted his arrival. At 2 o'clock his Majesty reached the depot of the Allessandria railway, and took his place in the royal carriage. At 4 o'clock the Imperial train entered the city of Allessandria. On the way, at every station, and particularly at Pointe-Decimo, Ronco, Arquata, and Novi, the crowd in immense throngs, reproduced the scenes that had attended our stay in Genoa. The people of these districts appear to be poor; but the faces, bronzed by the sun, are full of character. The bright, deep-seated eyes, lighten up countenances quite regular in their outlines, and at times lend a dignified expression to faces naturally not the most eloquent.
The entire road from Genoa to Allessandria was environed with French troops. Some as they crossed the railway, along hill-sides abounding with luxuriant vegetation. Others had already formed their camps, and in every direction through the country, were seen the pictures of Bellange or Raffet, could be seen, representing a halt in a village or on the high road. Tents had been erected at the foot of green trees, or on the banks of streamlets, and here and there burned the hastily improvised kitchen fire. At the railways, of the road-side cabins we could perceive our fellows alternately in terms of intimate familiarity with the inmates, and scrupulously fulfilling the offices of the toilet. In the better houses, our officers have been received with a hearty welcome, and the occupants, hovering about their guests, studied their gestures, and hastened to furnish every object necessary to their entertainment.
At Arquata, which is the temporary headquarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, the effect was still more picturesque. The roads around the station incumbered with packages and bundles destined for the Commissariat, and the troops—grenadiers, Zouaves, Turkos, *chasseurs-a-cheval* and artillerymen—had fallen into line with that prompt precision and ingenious skill which characterizes all the operations of our army. The brave Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers occupies a flying camp.
At Novi we saw the first defensive works. Trenches have been dug at some distance from the houses, an isolated sentinels stand guard upon all the roads, and the *Quai Voltaire* was closed. Here, as at Arquata, the station is performed entirely by Piedmontese soldiers, but our troops predominate in the garrison. Between Arquata and this place, by the way, are at present concentrated the Sardo-French forces destined to act as a reserve. Not far from Arquata, in the direction of Tortona, would have taken place the first battle, if the Austrians, suspending their march and changing their plan, had not, a fortnight ago, commenced their retrograde movement.
The city of Allessandria was transformed in honor of the Emperor's reception. The inhabitants contributed to decorate their houses. In the Strada del la Pierra, which is the principal street adjoining the railway depot, all the houses were crowned to the topmost story. Shops entirely disappeared beneath their drapery of tri-colored flags—it might have been thought a street in a French village at the moment the president of the *Cote Dore* was about to move. Every thirty yards, arches of triumph were erected, surmounted in turn with the royal crown of Savoy and the imperial crown of France.
At the door of the depot, and as an opening to the route leading into the city, two great pyramids ornamented with flags announced in inscriptions these words of the Emperor:
"The object of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and to give her her masters; we shall behold on our frontier a friendly people, who owe us their independence."
And again:
"Let France arm herself, and say distinctly to Europe: I desire no conquests, but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is intermingled with our own, and who greatly under foreign oppression."
Further on, upon gilded escutcheons, there might be read other inscriptions in favor of Italian independence, and, at the entrance of the city, on a wide streamer, were the words:
"TO THE HEIR OF THE CONQUEROR OF MARENGO."
At the extremity of the Strada del la Pierra, on la Piazetta, was placed a beautiful marble bust of the Emperor Napoleon I., with the inscription on the base of the statue:
"A Napoleone III.
A Vittorio Emanuele II.
Queste statue furono erette alle
Rivendicatrici alla loro
Degni Imitatori di Vienna,
Attestata concordiadelle,
Le Italiche speranze."
At the Piazetta we enter the most beautiful street of Allessandria, the Strada Larga. Its houses, though built of brick, have the air of wealth and elegance. On the Piazza Reale, where are situated the Palace, the Town Hall, and the Theatre, the streets are all blossoms, preserved instead of arches, decorated with streamers and trophies; and, in the evening, the illuminated squares would transform into a vast fairy palace, where music was furnished by several bands of the Piedmontese regiments. In the court of the castle the band of one of our regiments of the line was heard playing the most spirited airs.
The Emperor, who set out alone from Genoa, where he left the Prince Napoleon, was met at the end of his journey by King Victor Emanuel, who hastened for that purpose from his headquarters. The two sovereigns cordially embraced, and had hardly entered the palace when they re-appeared upon the balcony. I shall not attempt to depict the clamorous uproar and cuthusiasm which occurred at this moment. It is impossible. On the passage to the palace the multitude pressed under the very horse of the Emperor, reached out their hands to touch him, and flowers rained from all sides. The streets were paved with bouquets. The popular taste for flowers is very elegant; it is, in fact, rather a passion than taste.
The double hedge of soldiers formed from the debit to the palace, was composed on the right of French, and on the left of Sardinian troops. The Emperor was preceded by a detachment of Sardinian carabineers, trumpets, and some French gendarmes. The escort was composed of French hussars and chasseurs.
The population of Allessandria, which at ordinary times is about 50,000, has amounted to 100,000 during the last two days. All the houses are overflowing; the hotels are packed with people; and I hardly know where I shall pass the night. I compete with two-visitors from Turin the possession of an attic chamber. The head of an impromtu bed rests on an empty chicken-coop, and its foot upon two large brick ovens, which it is expected shall be allowed to cool at bed-time. These accomodations are to be enjoyed by the highest bidder. In many of the streets sheds have been improvised, under which the horses of cuirassiers, hussars and artillerymen are quartered. Some of the straw litters are shared between the horses and their riders—accommodations which are very grateful in weather as unpleasant as this. It is cold and cloudy; and I search the horizon in vain for the sun of Italy. Apropos of the difficulty of finding lodgings, I should nevertheless state, that the inhabitants have responded with the utmost alacrity to the requisitions of the municipal authorities. They come forward voluntarily to offer their appartments, and many have asked for more soldiers than had been allotted to them, all the additional guards, for example, have had the honor of having their houses crammed. The enthusiasm of these citizen-soldiers is truly remarkable. They talk of joining the army; and certainly, if they should be accepted, their service will be of the most energetic character.
Since my arrival I have visited the ramparts, which, in times of peace, form a popular promenade. I have seen there the unanimous emotion for the casting of which a patriotic subscription was opened. All the advanced works are completed, and Allessandria is in a condition to make, with a small garrison a long and glorious resistance. The walls are washed by two small rivers, the Bormida and the the Tanaro, which are used for the defence of the place. And lastly, within the walls are the beautiful works for closing the Tanaro and by deluging the plain, driving off the enemy.
The whole city is illuminated to-night. Venetian lanterns sparkle in every window. Upon the transparencies that cover the principal of the windows of private houses, we read: "Viva Napoleon and Victory!" "To the Alliance," "Go and Conquer;" "To the Ally of Victor Emanuel," "To the Ally of Victor Emanuel," and thousands of others of the same character. At the theatre there is an extraordinary performance, a hymn to Napoleon III.
I shall say no more. I absent myself from this spectacle to attend the auction and compete for a bedroom with the Turinese tourists. Two hours more a day would be insufficient to enable me to convey to you an idea of the agitation which reigns in this opulous country. All is show and festival; a regiment marching, a master of the patrol, the departure of troops, draws a crowd together, and give rise to the most picturesque incidents.
Our soldiers remain cheerful, reckless, and prepared for all things; and when weariness slackens their march, they hum the melody of *la Casquette*, and off they go on full run, carried away by that favorite tune of the barracks, while, after making the echoes of Monte Aliss and the Crimea vibrate, resound hoarsly to-day within hearing of the plains of Rivoli and Marengo.

The Battle of Montebello.

The following from the London *Times* of May 20th, is the most intelligible account of the late battle that we have seen:
The battle of Montebello is a worthy opening of the Italian campaign of 1859. At first it seemed probable that it might prove a mere affair of outposts; but it now seems to have been a serious engagement. According to the fuller information which has come to hand since Monday, the advanced posts of the allied army, consisting of 500 Sardinian horse, supported by two batteries, occupied a position near Montebello, on the great road between Alessandria and Stradella, and five miles eastward of Voghera. The division of General Forey, consisting of four brigades of about 10,000, and forming part of the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, was about three miles behind. Suddenly about eleven o'clock on Friday morning, 29 Austrian divisions of 16,000 men was seen advancing in echelon from the eastward. It was in three columns, and had, some say, by Count Stadion others, by General Zobel. Its right was in advance of its left, and stretched toward Branduzzo, a village about two miles northeast of Castelgero; its centre was the attacking force, which, it is said, supported by a powerful artillery, advanced along the great road. By which road the attacking force came does not clearly appear; but according to some accounts it was from Sta ella, seven or eight miles eastward of Castelgero; nor indeed does it appear whether it passed through that village before it joined battle. However, on they came, and at once fell upon the Sardinian cavalry, under Colonel de Sonnaz, who, with his 500 men, had to make head against an overwhelming force. At first, the French General, thinking it was a mere reconnoissance, advanced with only 500 men, but finding that there were 15,000 with cavalry and artillery, he pushed on his first brigade, and directed the other two to follow—pouring his second brigade, with some of the National Guard, in reserve. In the meantime a desperate struggle had ensued. For an hour, it is said, young Colonel de Sonnaz, with his brilliant cavalry, sustained the shock of the enemy. But even after the arrival of the first French reinforcements the battle did not slacken. Future letters must reveal the glorious story of those deeds of daring—those hand to hand fights—those bloody encounters and desperate charges, which will render this battle memorable. The attack was continued by numbers ever unequal; and so thickly did the shot and shell fall upon the centre of the allies that they were compelled to retire. Just at General Beuret was leading his men to the attack an attempt was made to turn the allied right—but in vain. The Zouaves, assailed by the allies in front, and broken by the destructive fire of the new Imperial artillery, fell back, so that the allies re-occupied their ground. But in the meantime General Forey had arrived. With his Zouaves, his Chasseurs d'Orleans, and two battalions of the line, the General dashed against the enemy, while the light horsemen of Montferrato, under Colonel Morelli, charged in flank; the second brigade assailed the right, and the artillery poured in a destructive fire. The attack was irresistible; and so the Austrians, about five o'clock in the afternoon, after 6 hours' hard fighting, began to retire. They divided their forces into bodies—the one retiring eastward on Stradella, the other northward on Casstiana.
In short, the day was won; and if it be true that a victory of Montebello was in tended to inaugurate the arrival of the Austrian Emperor at Paris, his Majesty may, perhaps be consoled by the reflection that, like himself, two Russian Princes came to witness Inkermann and met with the same fate. Every one remembers the famous despatch of a French Marshall, in which he described a defeat as "une reconnaissance offensive," and the Russian Princes, who had come to witness the battle, were killed and wounded in the midst of the French columns. Whether the Austrian Emperor will adopt the same formula. But people will nevertheless continue to call things by their right names.
A battle has indeed been gained, but the loss was severe. Colonel Morelli, fell mortally wounded from his horse after the day was nearly closed in victory, and was killed by a spent ball at the close of the action, and other officers of rank in the French army fell in the thickest of the fight. On the whole, the result is loss of 500 killed and wounded, whilst the loss of the Austrians is still unknown. Such was the battle of Montebello, and its importance is not trifling. Though the accounts are chiefly from the allied side, it is clear that their numbers were greatly inferior, and that they fought with brilliant and steady courage. Prestige is everything to an untried army, and this is now established. Whatever is done by the Italians seems to be done with a will, and every man brings cheerfully all for the sake of independence, and that they are worthy champions of the cause they have undertaken in estimating the sacrifices which the Italians, and amongst them Victor Emmanuel, are prepared to make for the liberation of the country, should it be forgotten that the great sacrifice presented to Imperor Napoleon by army with that of France, and to take the command of a *corps d'armee* under the French Emperor. Unity of command is the first essential of success, but in the case of the Allies it is the last thing attained. In this Italian war it is already conceded.

New Publications.

BARTLETT'S DICTIONARY
—OF—
AMERICANISMS.
NEW EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
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A Glossary of Words and Phrases usually regarded as Peculiar to the United States.
By John Russell Bartlett.
SECOND EDITION. GREATLY IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.
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This Edition, which has been in preparation by the author for a number of years, contains nearly double the matter of the former edition, which appeared about four years ago, is greatly enlarged, not only by additional words and phrases, but by extensive additions to the examples, established facts, and historical notices, and will be found a work of reference.
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Stamped and warranted to fit.
Also—Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Stocks, Robes, &c., made to order at short notice in the best possible manner and style.
my28-cs-5632 No. 9 Tremont Block, (Tinkham's.)

E. ELY, WOOLEN DRAPER
AND TAILOR, No. 9 Tremont Block, has just returned from New York with all the newest and most fashionable Modes of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings to be found in the Eastern Market, all of which he is prepared to manufacture to order, and guarantee a fit in every instance, or no sale required. Gentlemen will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Also, owing to the very near qualities of Shirts and Drawers, and Hosiery generally, to which the attention of all gentlemen is invited, as very cool article, at the lowest price, is offered.
N. B.—Paris Fashions received monthly.
mh26 cs53 3m No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago, Ill.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—
Low Rents! Low Prices!
PEARSON & DANA,
184 Lake Street,
Having Re-Leased the OLD STAND at about one-third of the former Rent, are now offering
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-6s-2216

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF
Boots and Shoes.
We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers, to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand Shipped to
Spring and Summer Trade.
We have the best article of Brogans made in New England of Cowhide, Kip, Calf and Pimpled Leather; Heavy and double sole, and Pump Kip Boots of assorted qualities and prices. Custom made Boots and Shoes of the best workmanship for sale low by
J. H. DUPEE & CO.,
my28-1m 6535 Boston.

Heavy Calf Boots, and French Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, Cloth and Patent Leather Shoes and Gaiters, both of gent and misses'.
Ladies fine Heeled Gaiters, French Kid Slippers and Buskins, with and without heels. Fine styles of Grass shoes for children, and Ladies' Goat Buskins, Balmorals, &c.
Women's, Misses and Children's best qualities of pegged and sewed Calf, and sewed and pegged Kip Brogans, all of which we offer at low prices to cash buyers, or to prompt paying men on 60 day credits.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
Also, constantly in store, CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.
my19-2m-1495

MILLER & BROWN,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Would respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
At their new stand,
NO. 56 LAKE STREET.
With increased facilities for doing business, a large and carefully selected Spring Stock manufactured for and expressly adapted to the wants of the country, we are offering greater inducements than ever before.
A large assortment of Custom Work constantly on hand.
Cash and Short Time' sales of the best class, such as can afford and WILL sell for SMALL PROFIT.
☞ Orders solicited from the country elsewhere. ap21
MILLER & BROWN,
56 Lake Street, Chicago.
ap20 6730 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wholesale and Retail.
McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,
Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c., also, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Buskins and

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1859.

Exchange continues scarce, and rates are firm at ¼ per cent. Gold, ¼ per cent. Discounts easy at 10 per cent. Currency in full supply. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month. Little doing.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs, etc., during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.	No. bu.
By Lake							
By R. R.							
By Canal							
Total							
To Buffalo							
To Oswego							
To Ogdensburg							
To other ports							
Total							

The Wheat market opened this morning at a decline of 1@2c on yesterday's closing prices—the effect of the *Arago's* news, telegraphed last evening. In the afternoon, however, the *Africa* was telegraphed, with more unfavorable advices, and a panic took place among the holders of Wheat, during which a decline of 7@10c took place, with free sales. The transactions, however, were almost entirely confined to Standard Spring. Holders of Winter grades did not press their stocks to sale, and there was no inquiry to buy. About 89,000 bushels in all changed hands in the course of the day, at the following quotations: No. 1 Red Winter, $1.45; No. 2 Red, $1.20; No. 1 Spring, $1.13; Standard Spring, $1.00@1.07; No. 2 Spring, $1.00. At the close buyers were offering $1.01, without sellers. Flour continues dull and inactive. Corn declined 1@2c; but transactions were confined to Railroad grades, about 27,000 bush of which were sold at 47 @48c for No. 1, and 63 @64c for No. 2. Canal and River grades were held off the market. At the close the feeling was quiet at the inside figures of to-day's sales. Oats continue dull, and there is no demand whatever for lots in store. Barley quiet at 55c for No. 2. Highwines more active and a shade lower, with sales at 25@26c. Little or nothing doing in Provisions. A sale of 2500 pcs bulk Hams was made to-day at 5c. Hides steady. Wool more active; but prices are still unsettled. The new clip comes in very slowly. Good Potatoes very scarce and in demand. Hungarian Seed scarce and in request.

THE RECENT FROST.—In another column will be found an interesting letter from "Rural" on the subject of the late frost, and its effect on the crops. In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning we find the following:

The second reports from the country, regarding the crops, are more favorable, and it is said in consequence that people were more scared than hurt by the frost. That much injury has been done, is not to be questioned, but, notwithstanding, the prospects for very large crops are good, having been much improved by rains which have fallen within the last forty-eight hours. From several points we learn that the frost killed the fly, which was injuring the wheat, but caused little damage to the latter. As regards corn, it will be all right again in a week or two, and with favorable weather hereafter, the largest crop ever grown in the West may be calculated upon with entire safety.

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Total		

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The present month is the commencement of the clipping season in most places, and the new wool is expected to be ready for sale in quantity to present appearance, and the most reliable accounts that have been received, the clip will be very large. With regard to the prospects for the future, nothing can be said with certainty. The result of the winter in Europe must have an important bearing upon the wool market here and there; but it is generally conceded that prices will decline, as they have at the London and Liverpool sales. The prospect, therefore, to the grower, is not very good. The manufacturers, we understand, have laid in supplies sufficient to carry their mills along into the Fall; and if they purchase at all, it will be at a very low figure, but should the war be discontinued, we see no reason why the market should not rally.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 9.

FREIGHTS—Per Globe, coal to Buffalo at 4c; hay Green, wheat to Oswego, at 4½c; prop Potomac, corn to Buffalo at 4—shrinkage 5 to 9 1,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,650 bbls; shipments, 4,671 bbls. Market dull, sales were: @ bbls "Sandwich" Spring, Extra at $4.25; 50 bbls Michigan White Winter at 5.50; 250 bbls Indiana, do at 5.75.

WHEAT—Receipts, 14,338 bu; shipments, 1,016 bu. Weaker—Inactive and lower. Sales were:—300 bu No. 1 Red at $1.03; 1,600 bu No. 2 Red at 1.00, 400 bu Rejected Red at 90c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 1.00; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.15 in store; 4,000 bu Standard at 1.07; 1,000 bu do at 1.07 for Saturday; 12,000 bu do 1.06—part for delivery on Saturday; 4,000 bu do at 1.05@1.06; 4,000 bu do at 1.05; 3,000 bu do at 1.04 for Tuesday next; 3,000 bu do at 1.04; 3,000 bu do at 1.04 for Saturday; 1,000 bu do at 1.03; 5,000 bu do at 1.02 cash for delivery to-morrow and part for delivery all next week at seller's option; 5,000 bu do at 1.01 for Saturday; 2,000 bu do at 1.01 for delivery all next week, at seller's option; 800 bu No. 3 Spring at 1.00—market closing weak.

CORN—Receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 32,512 bu. Market declined 1@2c. Sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 at 46@47c; 2,000 bu do at 46c; 700 bu do at 47½c; 2,000 bu do at 47c; 2,000 bu do at 47½c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 45c; 2,000 bu do at 45½c; 1,000 bu do at 45c; 1,000 bu rejected at 41c.

OATS—Receipts, 4,172 bu; shipments, 500 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 600 bu No 1 at 32c on track; 200 bu choice No. 1 at 33c in store. Store Outs—no demand.

RYE—Receipts, 124 bu. Market quiet with sales of 47 bu in two lots at $1.00 ₱ 60 lbs.

BARLEY—Receipts, 94 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 60 bu No. 2 in bags at 50c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 42 bbls. Market quiet and lower. Sales were: 70 bbls at 26c; 50 bbls. at 25c; 42 bbls. at 25½c; 42 bbls. at 25½c.

ALCOHOL—82c ₱ gal.

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 37 bbls beef. Mess Pork nominal at $12@12.50; Mess Beef, $11.50@13.50; 2,500 pcs bulk Hams at 5c.

LARD—Receipts 115,500 lbs. Market inactive and nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 200 lbs. In good demand at 10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 14,041 lbs. Market steady. Sales were at the following quotations: Green Salted 6½@6½c; Green Dry Hide; Cured, 13@14c; Dry Flint, 17c; Dry Calf, 17@18c.

PELTS—Shearlings, 12½c; Lamb Skins, 20@40c; Fresh Slaughtered Pelts, $1.50@1.75.

WOOL—Receipts, 2,20 lbs. Market more active, but prices the same as yesterday. Sales to-day were:—300 lbs using fleece at 40c; 304 lbs do (full-blood to three-quarters) at 38c; 300 lbs do (half-blood) at 35c; fleece grades, 1@5c; 300 lbs common to quarter blood, 32c; 200 lbs common unwashed at 24c net.

EGGS—In fair demand at 10c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ₱ doz; Turkeys 6@8c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Dull. Sales were:—10 kegs common, 8½c; 13 kegs at 9c; Roll, 10@11c; very extra Michigan 12c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 8½@9c; Hamburgh, 10 @11c.

SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS—2 tons Shorts at $12.50 on track; 1 ton do at $13.50 delivered; Middlings, 40@45 per ton.

POTATOES—Receipts 250 bu. Market very firm, and have of prime qualities. Good Mushannocks in demand at 50c; Pinkeyes, 30@35c; Reds, 70c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 3@3½c; Peaches, 9@10c for Southern to Eastern; Pared Peaches, 12@13c; Unpared do at 9 @10c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 211 Hogs, and 194 head Cattle. Good stock in fair demand. Sales to-day were:—

13 Hogs averaging	160 lbs at	$3.35
28 do	180 do	4.00
1 do	190 do	4.10
1 do	200 do	4.25
1 do	210 do	4.35
1 do	220 do	4.45
1 do	230 do	4.50
1 do	240 do	4.75
1 do	250 do	4.85
1 do	260 do	4.90
1 do	270 do	4.95
1 do	280 do	5.00
1 do	290 do	5.05
1 do	300 do	5.10
1 do	310 do	5.15
1 do	320 do	5.20
1 do	330 do	5.25
1 do	340 do	5.30
1 do	350 do	5.35
1 do	360 do	5.40
1 do	370 do	5.45
1 do	380 do	5.50
1 do	390 do	5.55
1 do	400 do	5.60
1 do	410 do	5.65
1 do	420 do	5.70
1 do	430 do	5.75
1 do	440 do	5.80
1 do	450 do	5.85
1 do	460 do	5.90
1 do	470 do	5.95
1 do	480 do	6.00
1 do	490 do	6.05
1 do	500 do	6.10
1 do	510 do	6.15
1 do	520 do	6.20
1 do	530 do	6.25
1 do	540 do	6.30
1 do	550 do	6.35
1 do	560 do	6.40
1 do	570 do	6.45
1 do	580 do	6.50
1 do	590 do	6.55
1 do	600 do	6.60
1 do	610 do	6.65
1 do	620 do	6.70
1 do	630 do	6.75
1 do	640 do	6.80
1 do	650 do	6.85
1 do	660 do	6.90
1 do	670 do	6.95
1 do	680 do	7.00
1 do	690 do	7.05
1 do	700 do	7.10
1 do	710 do	7.15
1 do	720 do	7.20
1 do	730 do	7.25
1 do	740 do	7.30
1 do	750 do	7.35
1 do	760 do	7.40
1 do	770 do	7.45
1 do	780 do	7.50
1 do	790 do	7.55
1 do	800 do	7.60
1 do	810 do	7.65
1 do	820 do	7.70
1 do	830 do	7.75
1 do	840 do	7.80
1 do	850 do	7.85
1 do	860 do	7.90
1 do	870 do	7.95
1 do	880 do	8.00
1 do	890 do	8.05
1 do	900 do	8.10
1 do	910 do	8.15
1 do	920 do	8.20
1 do	930 do	8.25
1 do	940 do	8.30
1 do	950 do	8.35
1 do	960 do	8.40
1 do	970 do	8.45
1 do	980 do	8.50
1 do	990 do	8.55
1 do	1000 do	8.60

LUMBER—Cargoes in good demand. Sales to-day were: Cargo of schooner Harmand, from White Lake, at $4 and $5.60; cargo of schooner Blue Bell, from White Lake, at strips and boards, at $5.50; cargo from Grand River, at $7 for boards and $5 for strips. 1,000,000 feet Muskegon Lumber to arrive, the mill run at $9; 1,500,000 feet Grand River on p. t.

Foreign Market.

PER ASSOCIA.] LIVERPOOL, May 28th.

(Wakefield, Nash & Co.'s Circular, Liverpool, May 27th.)

Previous to yesterday's very dull and no inquiry from the trade. Retail sales have been made of 4,000 qrs Wheat, 30,000 bbls Flour, and 2,000 qrs Corn. Tallow—Arrived during the A-orion for want of stock. Tallow—Arrived by the Fraser, fast touch, slightly injury has been done; is not to be questioned, but, notwithstanding, the prospects for very large crops are good, having been much improved by rains which have fallen within the last forty-eight hours. From several points we learn that the frost killed the fly, which was injuring the wheat, but caused little damage to the latter. As regards corn, it will be all right again in a week or two, and with favorable weather hereafter, the largest crop ever grown in the West may be calculated upon with entire safety.

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Vessels Passed Through the Welland Canal.

PER TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 9.

Vessels passed Port Colborne Lock from 4 P. M. on the 8th till 4 P. M. on the 9th:

Propeller Wisconsin, 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bu wheat, Sanderson, Chicago, to Montreal.

Propeller Ontario, 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bu wheat, Sanderson, Neptune, (Kingston). On the 9th—

Propeller Passaic Dredger on tow for Toledo—Bound Up: Propellers Ogdensburgh, Ontario, Oswego, Bark Swallow, Schr. Nelson, Charles Sumner, Sarah Hibbert.

Propeller Ontario, Oswego, Bound Down: Rock Mohawk.

VESSELS PASSED AT LOCKPORT.—In the morning Shipping Reporter of Tuesday night last the schooner Calvo was stuck on the Flight, while laying at the ice houses in the South Branch. Her deck load was thrown overboard, and her foremast was so badly injured that it will require replacing with a new one. We learn also that the schooner Transport was also struck by lightning while lying in Green bay loading, delivering her fire upward.

From Lake Ontario.—The steamer Lady Elgin, Capt. Wilson, arrived to-day from Lake Superior. There is been quite a gale on Lake Superior, the steamer North Star was struck by the gale off Pictured Rock, and had her hurricane deck torn in and some of her freight washed overboard. A man by the name of Chase and two boys, the oldest 13 years old, and a girl, children of a Mr. Williams left Marquette in a small boat, and it was supposed were struck by the gale and all lost, as pieces of the boat were found afterwards.

PROPELLER GLOBE.—The propeller Globe, Capt. Pratt, of the Peoples Line, cleared to-day for Buffalo, with a full cargo of Pork and Grain.

PROPELLER ARAPTER.—The propeller arrived to-day over the propeller Mendota, Capt. Sweet, of the Anchor Line, from Buffalo; and the propeller Diplomat, Capt. Richardson, of the Northern Transportation Co., from Ogdensburgh; both for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Propeller Lady Elgin, Wilson, Oshkosh—June 9.

Propeller Globe, Pratt, Buffalo—June 9.

Propeller Diplomat, Richardson, Ogdensburgh—22 tons Pig Iron, Boylston, Montague—115 m lumber, 25 m shingles, 25 m lath, 20 bbls fish.

Prop Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Ogdensburgh—22 tons Pig Iron, Montague, Rapier, St. Joseph—300 railroad ties, 200 bbls fish.

Brig J. P. Sill, McBride, Chicoutimi—150 m lumber, 15 m shingles.

Brig Alexander Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay—200 m lumber, 50 m shingles.

Schr Sarah Hibbert, Peterson, White Lake—40 m lumber.

Schr Wm. Ford, Jones, White Lake—40 m staves 40 m hoops.

Schr Wm. Wagoner, Washington—1000 bushels potatoes.

Schr Ben. Bird, Bird, Manistee—60 m lumber, 20 m shingles